FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KOR ANNOUNCES MERGER WITH SOLIDARITY AT CONGRESS

AU282134 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Sep 81

[BTA correspondents' report from Gdansk, Poland -- read by announcer]

[Text] At this morning's first session of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk, the floor was first given to Prof Edward Lipinski, the chairman of the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] organization. He is one of the founders of this counterrevolutionary organization. He declared that Solidarity is a follower of the KOR ideas and that consequently its leadership has decided to discontinue its activities and merge with Solidarity.

Political observers think that this is a tactical maneuver aimed at finding a legal cover for the already notorious members of this counterrevolutionary organization within the officially registered Solidarity trade union. In his statement, the KOR representative directed gross attacks against the army, the government, the PZPR and the party press organs. The delegations to this congress which have nothing in common with the workers class but are mostly officials on the Solidarity payroll, adopted the proposal of the representatives of Radom City and of the Ursus plant to express official gratitide to the KOR organization for its activities to date and to accept it as a member of Solidarity. The remarkable fact is that only a few months ago the Solidarity leadership and Lech Walesa personally asserted that they had nothing in common with the political platform of KOR and are only using its members as advisers in trade union work.

At this morning's session, a provocative decision was reached to call a strike in the (Schlonsk-Dombrovsk) area requesting the release from custody of [name indistinct], the chairman of the local Solidarity committee, who had exerted pressure on the chairmen of the mining workers committee of the Branch Trade Union of mining workers.

PETUR MLADENOV SPEAKS AT UNGA SESSION 28 SEP

AU282055 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Report on speech delivered by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at the 36th UN General Assembly session in New York on 28 September]

[Text] The United Nations, 28 Sep (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP delivered a speech at the 36th session of the General Assembly.

He stressed that the dangerous straining of the world tension is a characteristic feature of the international situation. Mr Petur Mladenov went on that the question now is which road the mankind is to take - the road to subduing the tension, to preserving and further promoting the process of detente, to strengthening peace and security in the world, or that to militarism and confrontation which is leading to a destructive nuclear catastrophe. It is this very situation that determines the special UN part in securing peaceful co-existence and cooperation among states.

"It is the moves of U.S. militarist circles who revived their ambitions for world domination and for resolving the international issues from the position of strength that are the cause for exacerbating the international situation", Mr Petur Mladenov continued.

He emphasized that the U.S. militaristic circles are seeking to disrupt the strategic balance established so far, are striving after gaining a military superiority over the socialist community and are trying to establish positions of predominance on a world scale.

Mr Petur Mladenov said: "It is of Bulgaria's vital interest that this danger is averted. We speak in favour of the successful ending of the Madrid meeting and for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

With the aim of disguising their intentions, Mr Petur Mladenov went on, they are launching a slanderous campaign around the myth of the so-called "Soviet military threat" and are sowing mistrust and hostile attitude towards the socialist countries, and at the same time they are carrying out unprecedented military preparations and are triggering a fresh round of the arms race. By the decision taken to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Europe and to produce the neutron weapon - intended mainly for Europe, too, the old continent is doomed to be the theatre of a destructive nuclear war.

The Bulgarian foreign minister also said that the United States are stepping up their military presence in different parts of the world, are proclaiming whole regions as "spheres of the vital American interests", are forming "swift deployment forces" and are building new military bases. They are hindering disarmament negotiations and are undermining the agreements which are in force in this sphere. Extremely dangerous is also the doctrine on waging a limited nuclear war.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed that certain circles in the United States are making every possible effort to involve their NATO allies in the implementation of their militarist plans.

The imperialist forces, he said, oppose the progressive changes which occur in a number of states in Asia, Africa and Latin America by adopting a policy of blackmail, provocative acts, interference in their internal affairs, threat of force and an overt support to the reactionary regimes of dictatorship. "International terrorism" - this is how they brand the struggle for national liberation, and, hidden behind the screen of combating it, suffocate the peoples' striving for freedom, independence and social progress.

Mr Petur Mladenov went on further that it is through the fault of the aggressive policy endorsed by the imperialist circles that the existing conflicts are being sharpened, that new crisis situations are being created and fresh hotbeds of tension are being set.

"The Beijing hegemonists who are entering overt military and political plots with the most reactionary militarist forces have an unbecoming part in this dangerous play," Mr Petur Mladenov underlined.

He went on saying that along with the forces through the fault of which the international situation has been aggravated there are factors in the world which continue to exercise a stabilizing impact on the international development and are a mainstay of peace.

"A way out of the existing complicated situation is the carrying out of a large-scale and open dialogue on all the controversial issues related to the international relations on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security, of reciprocal respect of interests. We are deeply convinced that there no problems which cannot be resolved through negotiations", said the Bulgarian foreign minister.

A reliable basis for such a dialogue, he continued, are the peace programme, elaborated on the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the peace initiatives set forth by the USSR, the proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member countries, the ideas formulated at the Crimean meetings of the socialist community countries' top leaders. This is also the meaning of the latest proposals made at the 12th Congress of the BCP.

Mr Petur Mladenov said that the arms race and the increase in the expenditures on the manufacture of the mass destruction weapons have posed a real threat of a fatal conflict. Eliminating this threat is the cardinal issue to be resolved by the states and the states' top leaders.

He emphasized that substantial possibilities for military detente are revealed by the readiness of the USSR to spread the trust-consolidation measures over the entire European part of the country on condition that the Western states, too, expand the zone of trust measures accordingly. The setting up of nuclear-free zones on the European continent and turning the Mediterranean into a region of lasting peace and cooperation would make a substantial contribution to consolidating the security in the world.

The speaker noted that the NATO decision on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe would disrupt the military parity not only tactically but strategically as well. Speaking about parity, one should not forget the forward-based U.S. nuclear means, the nuclear weapons on aircraft and aircraft-carriers. We have more than once declared ourselves to be for immediate negotiations on curbing the nuclear weaponry in Europe and we welcome the agreement on their beginning on the part of the USSR and the USA. We are definitely for the absolute ban of the neutron bomb.

Dwelling on the Vienna talks, Mr Petur Mladenov noted that the Western countries should abandon their non-constructive approach and demonstrate political will for making headway in them.

The Bulgarian foreign minister stated that resuming the SALT process is an urgent necessity dictated not only by the interests of the USSR and the USA but of all states in the world.

Further on he said that Bulgaria considers the problem of nuclear disarmament of paramount importance. It is necessary to begin negotiations immediately on halting the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons and the gradual cutdown of their stocks. Efforts should continue to be made for doing away with the danger of a further proliferation of the nuclear weapon, for banning its testing, for strengthening the pledges for the security of the non-nuclear states.

Bulgaria, Minister Mladenov said, backs up the proposal of the USSR to include on the agenda of the 36th UN session the question of adopting a declaration on averting the nuclear disaster.

The proposal of the USSR for concluding a treaty on banning the deployment of any kind of weapon in space is also contributing to the curbing of the arms competition.

Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out that Bulgaria is attaching paramount importance to the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and to the proposals for ensuring the peace and security in the Persian Gulf area.

He welcomed the readiness of the USSR for reaching an agreement with the Far East countries concerned on applying measures for consolidating the trust in that part of the world.

Bulgaria, he stressed, reaffirms her consistent and principled stance on solving the Cyprus issue in a peaceful way, in the interest of the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots, by retaining the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and policy of non-alignment of Cyprus.

Mr Petur Mladenov elaborated on Bulgaria's stance on the Middle East crisis and emphasized that a comprehensive solution to the crisis can be obtained at a special international conference attended by all the parties concerned including the PLO - the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

He stated that the Iran-Iraqi conflict should be settled through negotiations.

Mr Petur Mladenov spoke in favour of halting the foreign interference in Afghanistan and of giving guarantees that it would not be resumed. The problems around Afghanistan can get a political solution on the basis of the proposals of the Afghan Government of August 24, 1981.

Appealing for stopping the Chinese aggression in the Indochina countries, Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out that Bulgaria is backing up the proposal of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for setting up a zone of peace in Southeast Asia and solving the problems on a regional basis by way of negotiations.

We, he went on, denounce the attempts at interfering in the domestic affairs of Kampuchea and think that she should be represented at the United Nations and the other international organisations by her legitimate representatives.

Minister Mladenov emphasized that Bulgaria condemns the illegal occupation of Namibia and the aggression acts of the South African Republic against Angola and other African states, as well as the aid Pretoria is receiving from the imperialist states.

He dwelt on the need for readjustment of the international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

Elaborating on Bulgaria's Balkan policy, Mr Petur Mladenov emphasized that Bulgaria will continue to be doing her best to turn the Balkan peninsula into a zone of goodneighbourliness, understanding and cooperation, into a factor of the European and world peace.

MLADENOV HOLDS TALKS WITH GROMYKO IN NEW YORK

AU282036 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 28 Sep (BTA) -- Today a meeting was held between Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and foreign minister of Bulgaria, and Mr Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and foreign minister of the USSR.

In the spirit of the agreements reached by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev at their recent meeting at Crimea, a number of questions of reciprocal interest were discussed. Special importance was attached to the questions of the struggle for halting the fresh round of the arms race, for preserving the detente, for promoting the mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation among the states. The two ministers pointed to the vital importance of the peace programme adopted at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the consequent constructive peace initiative of the Soviet Union directed towards healing the situation in the world and towards resolving the major problems of today. Discussing the situation in Europe, Mr P. Mladenov and Mr A. Gromyko spoke in favour of the ending of the Madrid meeting with positive results.

There was also exchange of views on some concrete questions related to the proceedings of the session of the UN General Assembly. Mr Petur Mladenov said that Bulgaria is completely backing the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

REPORTAGE ON 37TH PLOVDIV AUTUMN FAIR

Opened by Zhivkov 26 Sep

AU261505 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Summary] "Comrade Todor Zhivkov opened the 37th international fair in Plovdiv today. Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Vasil Tsanov, Mitko Grigorov, Kiril Zarev, members of the Council of Ministers, chiefs of departments of the BCP Central Committee, chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria, and okrug and city leaders led by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee, were present."

Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, addressed the representatives of 37 countries attending the fair.

Following this, Comrade Todor Zhivkov who was welcomed by enthusiastic and stormy applause, took the floor: [Begin recording] "I am pleased to fulfill instructions and open the 37th Plovdiv Autumn Fair. I wish full success to our Bulgarian and foreign exhibitors at the Plovdiv fair. Congratulations!" [end recording]

Afterward the officials led by Todor Zhivkov visited the Bulgarian pavillion. "At the Soviet pavillion, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him were cordially welcomed by Boris Borisov, chairman of the Soviet Trade and Industrial Chamber."

Khristov Speaks

AU261521 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Report on speech by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, delivered at opening of Plovdiv Fair in Plovdiv 26 September 1981]

[Text] Plovdiv, 26 Sep (BTA) -- The 37th international autumn fair in the city of Plovdiv opened today. Besides Bulgaria, 37 more states will exhibit at it -- eleven socialist, six developing and twenty developed non-socialist countries. Nine firms from West Berlin appear with expositions of their own. At this trade venue Zimbabwe participates for the first time.

In his inauguration speech, the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, said that this year's fair has for the first time adopted the form of a specialized technical forum with broad representation, which is to create more favourable conditions for the specialists to become familiar with new technologies and technological achievements, for the signing of concrete agreements.

The organization of this particular kind of a fair of technology and technical progress became possible thanks to the transformation of the Bulgarian economy over the past quarter of a century, said Mr Khristov. Over that period Bulgaria became a country with a substantial for her size industry, with a major [word indistinct] technical and intellectual potential.

Mr Khristov said that in the programme adopted by the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party for further socio-economic progress of Bulgaria in the eighties, a key priority is attached to a decisive intensification of all the sectors of the economy, the foreign economic one included. "This technical fair is connected not only with the former evolution of this country's economy, but also with the main trends and her further growth".

In the foreign economic sphere this growth is to be continued at rates faster than the overall economic development, said Mr Khristov. From the already achieved impressive base in 1980 of 17.1 milliard currency leva (approximately 20 milliard dollars) foreign trade should rise by 40 percent in the year 1985. And what is more this dynamic rate will be realized in the first place through further accelerated growth in the export of the progressive science-consuming branches -- mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and the chemical industry. It is planned for the proportion of machines and equipment in the country's exports to jump from 48 percent in 1980 up to 56 percent in 1985. Growing will also be the proportion taken by the articles with a considerable intellectual component in them, the specialized technological lines, the automatic systems for manufacture, control and communications, the complete plants".

The intensification of foreign trade relations of this country will be materialized first of all through the economic integration with the Soviet Union and the other member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, on both bilateral and multilateral basis, said the minister. In this five-year period trade with the Soviet Union will exceed 40 milliard transferable rubles, which constitute a rate of 63.5 percent in comparison with the previous five-year period.

The prospects for unfolding the integration relationships on multilateral basis as well, were coordinated at the 35th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in last July in Sofia. At the session particularly important trends in the joint work were outlined, for accelerated deepening of specialization and cooperation in the key industries. This is bound to bring about respectively a further rise in the proportion of the products turned out along the lines of specialization and cooperation in the trade among the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance," said Mr Khristo Khristov.

The trade and economic cooperation with the developing countries -- trading partners of Bulgaria -- too, will be an object of a stepped up development. In the eighth five-year period the full potential of the complex approach is to be harnessed in the efforts at furthering this cooperation. This is an approach actively applied by Bulgaria over the last few years.

The real possibi[illegible]ies which this approach opens up are confirmed by the practical results already achieved. Bulgaria is about to assert herself as a supplier of various complete projects, including electronic computing systems and equipment for a number of the developing countries. And what is more, these deliveries are an integral part of complex long-term trade and economic mutual relations, ensuring mutual profit and unfailing interest. Thanks to her active policy in promoting such relationships, Bulgaria received recognition as a dynamic and reliable partner in a great number of countries in the Middle East, in Africa, Asia and Latin America seeking to achieve an accelerated and independent socio-economic progress, said the minister of foreign affairs.

In the coming years trade and economic relations with the industrially developed capitalist countries, is to follow an upward trend in line with the strategic priorities for intensification and a broad technological renovation of the economy, said Mr Khristov. Modern forms of productional, technological and market cooperation, including the setting up of joint enterprises and firms, should elbow their way into that cooperation.

"Bulgaria regards such a cooperation also as an important trend in the materialization of the process of detente and peace consolidation, so vitally necessary for our world today, said the speaker. The need of such a policy, a policy to the benefit of detente is particularly imperative under the present international situation complicated through the fault of the forces of imperialism."

"The rich possibilities for truly mutual beneficial trade and economic exchanges between the countries with different social systems, under the conditions of lasting peace and goodneighbourliness, are in practice seen today in the Balkans, said Mr Khristov. As a result of the common efforts of the Balkan countries, not least of all, of the profoundly principled and consistent policy conducted by Bulgaria, no trend towards a return to the climate of the "cold war" and confrontation was permitted to re-emerge here. Now there is no room for confrontation in this region of the world. Just the contrary, over the last years the economic ties between the Balkan countries have become every more characterized with a considerable quantity rise and with a diversification of the forms and means of cooperation".

The outlined determining trends in the development of the Bulgarian economy and of the foreign commercial ties in the forthcoming five-year period are manifested at the fair exhibition. The great number of samples of new machines and equipment, the demonstrated rising engineering potential, the modern forms of combining mechanical engineering, the electronic industry, the communications equipments, etc. into united systems, testify to the real basis for the implementation of the foreign economic strategy whose guidelines for the next five years have been mapped out.

In correspondence with the promising orientation of the Plovdiv Technical Fair is also the specialized exposition of electronic machinery for automatization of business activity.

To the interest in the subject of the exposition eloquently testify the active inclusion of a great number of prominent foreign specialists in the seminar organized on it.

All conditions are at hand for the exposition of business facilities and office systems at the autumn fair to become a permanent, annual review of the latest world achievements in that sphere, said Minister Khristov.

The fair was opened by the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov. The ceremony was also attended by party, state and economic officials, public figures, foreign delegations to the fair and exhibitors.

Lukanov Meets Cypriot Minister

AU261943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] [Name indistinct], Cypriot foreign trade minister [as heard] today met Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers in Plovdiv. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade and Industrial Chamber, were also present. The prospects for the development of the cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

Khristov Meets Western Visitors

AU272115 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, has met in Plovdiv Lord Edward (Chekelton), president of the UK Council of Trade with East European Countries. Problems connected with expanding bilateral economic relations were discussed.

Minister Khristo Khristov has also met Eugene Lawson, deputy U.S. undersecretary of commerce for international trade, with whom he discussed the development of trade relations between the two countries.

Lukanov Meets Cuban Minister

AU261806 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] In Plovdiv today, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Ricardo Cabrizas, Cuban minister of foreign trade, with whom he discussed the state and prospects for bilateral ecoromic cooperaton.

Cabrizas, Zhivkov Hold Talks

FL282113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2057 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Cuba's Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas and Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party, have held talks during a visit the chairman of the Bulgarian State Council paid to the Cuban pavillion at the Plovdiv Fair. Zhivkov expressed interest in the current state of the industrial plants built in Cuba with Bulgarian assistance and technology, to which Cabrizas gave a satisfactory response.

The Cuban foreign trade minister announced that during the Plovdiv International Fair, our country will sign contracts with Bulgaria mounting to more than 60 million rubles. He also referred to the state of commercial relations with Bulgarian enterprises, and explained that they are developing in accordance with the agreements reached by the top Cuban and Bulgarian leaders, Fidel Castro and Todor Zhivkov respectively.

Pacts With Poland, Cuba 28 Sep

AU282039 Sofia BTA in English 1914 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Plovdiv, 28 Sep (BTA) -- The Governments of Bulgaria and Poland sign a long-term trade agreement for the 1981-1985 period here today.

The document provides, in the next five years, for increasing bilateral trade by some 36 per cent as compared to the agreement of the last five-year period. The proportion of machinery and equipment in the total trade will reach 69 percent. Bulgaria will be supplying Poland with hoisting and transport machines and machine-tools, computers, ferromaganese, mineral oils, foodstuffs and so on. Imports from Poland include transport vehicles, machine-tools and road-building machinery, ship equipment, coal, sulphur and other raw materials.

Import-export transactions were signed today by Bulgarian and Cuban firms to the value to 78 million foreign currency leva. Bulgaria will be supplying Cuba with chemicals, machine-tools and medicines.

HISTORICAL DISPUTE WITH YUGOSLAVIA REPORTED

AU281645 Sofia BTA in English 1434 GMT 28 Sep 81

["Another Sham From Skopje" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 28 Sep (BTA) -- This is the headline under which today's POGLED weekly, organ of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, exposes the sham of the Skopje magazine of NOVA MAKEDONIA.

The magazine's 334 issue of 1981 carries a material headlined "To the Detriment of the Macedonian People" which, according to NOVA MAKEDONIA, was reprinted from the French JOURNAL DE PARIS of February 17th, 1876. French journalist (Voitnaine) is quoted as the author of the material.

By printing a facsimile of the whole issue of JOURNAL DE PARIS of the said date, the POGLED weekly proves that there is neither any author of the name of (Voitnaine) in there nor any material on such a subject. And the references made with the assistance of French libraries and [word indistinct] cannot establish whether such a French journalist has ever existed at all.

The POGLED emphasizes that the material maintained to be "authentic" by NOVA MAKEDONIA is getting very close to the present-day style of the Skopje propaganda.

The aim of the "authentic" material is, trying to show through the person of a non-existent French author the existence of certain independent Macedonian nation in the Middle Ages, that the Balkan peoples allegedly made an attempt to agree on the Macedonian issue at the middle of last century already.

In 1976, however, POGLED continues, the only issue the Balkan peoples were making efforts to come to an agreement on, was how to do away with the Ottoman bondage. And what is more, at that time there existed no independent Bulgarian state at all which is alleged by the NOVA MAKEDONIA magazine to have had aspirations towards other peoples.

The Bulgarian exarchate originated four years after the invented publication of the invented article of (Voitnaine) and it was only after its founding that the Bulgarian nation was acknowledged de facto. However, the Bulgarian exarchate included Macedonia, too. The Bulgarian state appeared on the European man four years later.

POGLED reminds it is not since yesterday that Skopje reaches out its hand for relics and documents in personal holding of outstanding Bulgarians and is systematically mis-appropriating Bulgarian public, scientific and cultural figures and poets of the past, both recent and remote.

"And here we have now a case which, unique as it is, is worthy of the panels of the international criminology", stresses the POGLED.

CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Filipov Dinner Toast 22 Sep

AU281425 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Sep 81 p 2

["Text" of toast of Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 22 September official dinner in Sofia in honor of Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister and head of Government of the People's Republic of Congo]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Goma, esteemed guests from the People's Republic of Congo, dear comrades, I am especially happy to greet you most cordially as our dear guest in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I would like to express my sincere satisfaction with the fact that your visit, Comrade Goma, allows us to establish direct contacts, discuss questions of bilateral cooperation and exchange opinions on some of the most topical issues of the international relations which concern mankind today.

We are firmly convinced that the talks we are to have will contribute to further developing and strengthening the relations between our two countries.

This conviction of ours stems from the fact that your present visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria is taking place after a remarkable event in the Bulgarian-Congolese relations -- the May meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Nguesso, our first party and state leaders.

Dear comrades, we are following with great attention and fraternally value the efforts of the Congolese Labor Party and the government and people of the People's Republic of Congo in the struggle to strengthen the political and economic independence of the country, and implement your party's course of profoundly transforming your country in all areas of life, and we sincerely rejoice at your successes.

We would like to express our respect for the memory and cause of Marien Ngouabi, the founder of the Congolese Labor Party, loyal son of the Congolese people and Africa, noted political and state figure of the People's Republic of Congo and a great friend of the Bulgarian people.

The decisions of the 3d Extraordinary Congress of the Congolese Labor Party are a bright expression of the Congolese people's determination to march firmly along their chosen road.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly values the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Congo. I would like to point out with satisfaction that our countries' positions on the present international situation fully coincide.

We rejoice at the great international prestige of the People's Republic of Congo in the OAU, the movement of the nonaligned countries and other regional and international organizations, as well as its active role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, and for preserving peace, for disarmament, developing international Africa and the socialist countries. The People's Republic of Congo made a remarkable contribution to the successes achieved by the national liberation movements on the African continent, and is continuing to render unreserved assistance to the fighting peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

Dear comrades, your visit is taking place during the year in which the Bulgarian people is marking two glorious anniversaries -- the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state and the 90th anniversary of the founding of the BCP -- the vanguard of our people.

The 12th BCP Congress took place this year. Drawing the balance of the road which we have traveled since the victory of the 9 September socialist revolution, we can proudly say that there have been great social-economic transformations in our country.

The successes achieved along the road of constructing the developed socialist society in our country are a result of the wise and innovative leadership of the BCP and its Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. They are also a result of the tireless and heroic work of the entire Bulgarian people and the fraternal aid and cooperation with the great USSR and the countries of the socialist community.

Comrades, we are constructing the new world in disturbing times. The international situation is very complicated at present.

U.S. efforts to disrupt the military balance and again impose the policy of negotiating "from a position of strength," and the military provocations and subversive actions against the independent and progressive states in Asia, Africa and Latin America -- all this has contributed to increasing the military danger.

We cannot but be concerned with the serious deterioration of the international situation. Therefore, together with the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, we shall continue to struggle steadily to stop the arms race, and for disarmament, peace and equal security for all states.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively supporting the peaceful initiatives of the USSR presented in the report read by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet at the 26th CPSU Congress. There is no more important task now than the struggle to secure a lasting peace throughout the world.

Through its consistent and constructive foreign policy, our country is making its contribution to strengthening the confidence and cooperation among nations and implementing the goals incorporated in the Helsinki conference's final act. Our country is also struggling to turn the Balkans into an area of steady detente.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria decisively opposes the sinister designs of imperialism in Africa, the South African Republic, which intensifies its cooperation with the West in the nuclear area and conducts an aggressive policy against the neighboring states, assisted by the U.S. and other imperialist forces. It is a threat for peace and security not only in Africa but throughout the world. Recently the African racists carried out a new escalation of the aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, which evoked the angry indignation of the Bulgarian people.

We are rendering and will continue to render unreserved aid to the struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO [South-West African Peoples' Organization] -- its legal representative -- and voice our support for granting Namibia full and real independence. Simultaneously we confirm our fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the South African people against racism and apartheid.

The complex international situation requires greater vigilance and the unity of all forces throughout the world fighting for peace, detente and social progress.

Dear Comrade Goma, comrades and friends,

I would like to express once again my great satisfaction with the present meeting with you -- the representative of the heroic and freedom-loving people of the People's Republic of Congo.

I would also like to assure you that the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will make further efforts to strengthen Bulgarian-Congolese relations because they correspond to the basic interests of our two peoples and countries.

Allow me to propose a toast:

-- To the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples!

-- To the health of Comrade Nguesso -- chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee, president of the Republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Congo!

-- To the health of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

-- To the health of Comrade Goma, our dear guest, prime minister and head of the Government of the People's Republic of Congo:

-- To the health of all our Congolese guests.

-- To the health of all those attending this dinner.

-- Cheers!

Documents Signed 25 Sep

AU251425 Sofia BTA in English 1310 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 25 Sep (BTA) -- Confirmed mutual wish for the expansion of Bulgaro-Congolese cooperation, broad prospects before bilateral relations -- such is the assessment of the official talks between the prime minister of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov, and his Congolese counterpart, Mr Louis Sylvain Goma, which concluded here today.

Satisfaction with the achieved results was expressed by the two leaders in statements made after the signing of the eight new documents, regulating the diversification of forms and the expansion of the spheres of further contacts.

Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Louis Sylvain Goma stressed that these documents are aimed at the realization of the tasks, set by the party and state leaders of Bulgaria and the Congo, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Denis Sassou-Nguesso, at their meeting in May of this year.

Today Bulgaria and the Congo signed an agreement outlining the basic trends of economic, scientific and technological cooperation in the 1982-86 period. It provides for a maximum use of the resources and of the economic potential of the two countries in future cooperation. They are going to further expand their ties in the sphere of agriculture, industry and electrification, in the sphere of the timber industry and wood-processing, in the sphere of trade, science and technology. The possibilities for joint production of machine tools, farm machinery and mechanical-handling equipment will be explored. Bulgaria is to design and build projects of prime significance for the economy of the Congo such as a plant for electric materials, for hydro pumps, freezing storehouses, ceramic enterprises, etc.

The two parties to the talks also signed an agreement on the general terms for granting average-term trade credits from the Government of Bulgaria to the Government of the Congo, a three-year programme for cultural and scientific cooperation, agreements on cooperation between the two televisions and the news agencies of Bulgaria and the Congo, protocols for cooperation in forestry, farming and animal husbandry.

25 Sep Departure

AU251734 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpts] On 25 September Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister and head of the government of the People's Republic of the Congo, departed from Bulgaria. At the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, he paid Bulgaria an official state visit from 22 to 25 September.

SYRIAN PREMIER STOPS OVER, MEETS FILIPOV

AU251316 Sofia BTA in English 1307 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 25 Sep (BTA) -- Today on his way to Switzerland Mr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of Syria, stopped over in Bulgaria.

At the "Sofia" Airport he had talks with Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIAN ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU282119 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Johannes Virolainen, speaker of the Finnish Parliament and chairman of the Finnish committee for the celebration of Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary arrived in Sofia tonight.

He was greeted at Sofia Airport by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Drazha Vulcheva, deputy chairman of the National Assembly and by Angel Dimitrov, secretary of the BNAU [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union] permanent board.

DAILY DISCUSSES HARVEST CAMPAIGN RESULTS

AU261501 Sofia BTA in English 0846 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 26 Sep (BTA) -- Today's KOOPERATIVNO SELO carries the results of the harvest campaign in Bulgaria this year. An average of 4380 kg wheat grain per hectare and 3770 kg barley per hectare were obtained.

In the seventh five-year period the counties of north-eastern Bulgaria had an average per-hectare yield of more than 4000 kg of wheat and more than 3500 kg of barley. Now the counties of Razgrad, Ruse, Silistra, Tolbukhin, Varna and Shumen obtained an average of more than 5000 kg of wheat grain per hectare. In the other counties of the country -- of Mikhaylovgrad, Vratsa, Pleven, Veliko Turnovo, Vidin, Burgas, Sliven and Yambol -- the yields of 4000 to 45000 kg of wheat per hectare are already considered unsatisfactory. The results of the "Sredets" agro-industrial complex in Sofia -- 4500 kg of wheat per hectare -- show that the high plains of south-western Bulgaria, too, offer possibilities for the obtaining of much higher yields than was previously deemed possible, writes Mr Emil Nikolov, deputy director general of the science-and-production association of "selected seeds and planting material" in today's KOOPERATIVNO SELO.

He goes on to stress that there are substantial reserves for the increase in yields and that these can be achieved by strictly observing the requirements of the technologies for the growing of crops, by using the fertilizers in a more effective manner, and by utilizing to the hilt the potential of the high-yielding varieties.

It is further stressed in the article of Mr Nikolov that in the autumn sowing the seeds should be planted at a depth of 4-6 cm and even deeper. This demands that the soil should be tilled at a depth of 8 to 12 cm depending on the concrete conditions. The experience of two teams in the county of Razgrad is quoted, which have achieved record yields and have proved that the reserves in grain production from the autumn crops are still untapped.

BRIEFS

SEA EXPEDITION WITH SOVIETS -- Varna, 23 Sep (BTA) -- Creative cooperation and joint work of the Sea Research and Oceanography Institute with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Oceanology Institute with the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, in studying the world ocean, goes on. A new joint sea expedition begins on the Soviet research vessel of "Akademik Orbeli" which arrived here. The Soviet researchers will be joined by research workers of the Varna institute and the higher chemical engineering institute in Burgas. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0819 GMT 23 Sep 81 AU]

POLISH SOLIDARITY CONGRESS AIMS DENOUNCED

'Encouragement' to Extremists

LD290845 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Frantisek Sojka dispatch on Solidarity congress in Gdansk]

[Text] A fierce struggle has been taking place in the debate to determine the way the National Consultative Commission Presidium is elected between small and large organizations, each of which is trying to ensure the election of its respective candidates. Individual speeches also demonstrate that many delegates are not even aware of the fact that they are the mere object of ruthless manipulation and that others decided a long time ago on the activity and composition of the Solidarity leadership, among whom have been and are Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] members who, after today's dissolution of this antisocialist organization, have gone over to adopt the forms of lawful activity within the Solidarity organization. This has been confirmed by the attention drawn already to the key role played by KOR within Solidarity, a role which the leaders of this so-called trade union organization have, to date, been resolutely denying. Thus the Polish public has been given telling proof of the credibility of the Solidarity bosses who are employing every means in their attempt to push through their power objectives and to achieve the liquidation of socialism.

Quite logically, the course of the congress to date and the attacks launched against the government and the PZPR have provided encouragement to the extremist forces throughout Poland to intensify their activities aimed at provoking a dangerous confrontation. Once again new threats of strikes have appeared, among others in the Czestochowa Voivodship while the strike in the Szczyglowice colliery is still in force.

'No Constructive Interest'

LD282010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Report from the Solidarity congress in Gdansk by correspondent Frantisek Sojka]

[Text] Again there has been no constructive interest in the complicated sociopolitical situation in the country or in ordinary everyday problems facing the Polish working people. All aspects and repercussions of the current crisis interest the participants of the Solidarity congress only to the extent to which they can be used to advantage for their political objectives and to make further political capital for attacks on the PZPR and the socialist system.

Today there was a debate on the organization of the elections, which was accompanied by haggling about the number of seats of individual regions in the Solidarity bodies.

A further convincing proof of the antisocialist character of the proceedings and of the overall orientation of Solidarity was today's speech by the representative of the anti-state organization KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] who announced the alleged termination of its activities and its physical dissolution. Reports about preparations to establish a so-called club of Polish independence best illustrate that this is nothing but a mere tactical maneuver and the substitution of one discredited antisocialist organization for another. Another telling fact, emerging from the hysterical speech by the KOR representative, is that this organization is being dissolved mainly because Solidarity has become its appropriate successor, because all the members of KOR are also members, officials or advisers of this so-called trade union organization. His speech contained extremely crude and malevolent attacks against the PZPR, the past years of socialist construction and the Soviet Union.

The applause and ovations with which he was received in the Gdansk Oliwia Hall testify to the sad and dangerous fact that counterrevolutionary and antisocialist forces of the most diverse shades of opinion have found in Solidarity a haven as well as an instrument for their further activity.

KOR Figures Remain Active

LD282138 Prague CTK in English 1939 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep (CTK) -- Professor Edward Lipinski, one of the founders of the so-called Social and Political Self-Defense Committee (KOR), announced its dissolution at the "Solidarity" congress in Gdansk.

He said the "Solidarity" will continue to work for the objectives of KOR, thus providing evidence that KOR, the only program of which were always gross attacks on socialism and everything progressive, had close ties with the leadership of "Solidarity". According to counterrevolutionary KOR elements, "Solidarity" is "the only true representative of the Polish nation".

The enemies of socialist Poland have apparently concluded that their long influence on "Solidarity" leaders was effective enough to enable them to continue their hostile activity under the banner of "Solidarity".

TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the Polish United Workers' Party, today pointed out that "Solidarity" made no secret of the fact that its first "information office" abroad, in New York City, was financed fully by foreign organizations, for example the U.S. labour union AFL-CIO.

"Solidarity" evidently does not mind this loss of independence which it so often emphasizes, TRYBUNA LUDU said, adding that an office of Walesa's trade unions is not only an infraction of Polish laws but also of the statutes of "Solidarity".

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS WEST'S ANTI-POLISH TACTICS

AU281330 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Josef Grousl: "The So-Called Message From Gdansk Is the Work of International Anticommunism: Instruments Have Changed, Essence Remains"]

[Excerpts] The Appeal for a Struggle Against Attempts To Destroy the Socialist State

The counterrevolution in Poland is proceeding quite openly today. One of the reasons for this is that it is not meeting with a sufficiently effective organized opposition on the part of socialist power. The PZPR realizes this danger. At the beginning of September, the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee adopted an appeal for a struggle against the attempts to destroy the socialist state.

During the postwar period, the socialist countries have acquired enough experience of the struggle against counterrevolution. That experience has always revealed proven cooperation and organized collaboration with the anticommunist front abroad. This is also the case with the counterrevolution in Poland. The entire complex of the counterrevolutionary tactics of the struggle against socialism in Poland had already been worked out in the West immediately after World War II. In Tehran, Yalta and in other places, leading representatives of the capitalist powers were always speculating with introducing anti-Sovietism and tension into the Polish question. Interest in Poland has been growing since the middle of the fifties, and in the seventies this interest was even more defined and modified.

SECRETARY HAIG'S SPEECH AT UNGA SESSION ASSESSED

LD272014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Commentary by editor Antonin Kostka, carried in the "Review of the Week" program]

[Excerpts] It rained often and relatively heavily during the past week. In the political sense, however, we have to place it among the sunny weeks, because the past week, bearing witness to the continuous realization of the American policy of armaments and hard-line confrontation introduced new elements into the stream of disquieting events, new elements which might signal the beginning of the diversion of dangerous currents into a controlled river flow. The public was reassured from many places that the danger of a war -- which had increased of late into horrific proportions -- is not irreversible, that the forces that are capable of pushing through a rational and constructive solution to problems are still in a markedly dominant position, and that confronted by the reality and by the iron laws of development, the opponents of understanding are forced to retreat and refashion their activity. This was manifested most conspiculously at the current 36th UN General Assembly session. With the exception of the Chinese delegate, no one has taken a stance against understanding, against the seeking of a common path toward peace and security. No one has spoken in favor of confrontation or the policy from the position of strength. Naturally, this says nothing in itself about the measure of sincerity and genuineness with which this or that government supports the policy of understanding and cooperation. In the case of some, the declared constructive approach found itself in an abrupt clash with their political practices. However, the strength and vitality of the idea of detente and the depth of its roots is shown when it also dominates the speeches of those politicians whose acts throw a shadow of doubt over their words.

The address by U.S. Secretary of State General Haig was the best illustration. He tried to present U.S. policy in quite a new and utterly unconvincing level, that of deep interest in world developments. With admirable hypocrisy he kept quiet about thousands of military bases, hundreds of thousands of military contingents securing the notorious American military interests and privileges throughout the world, and attempted to convince the General Assembly that the most reliable way for development would be to voluntarily open gates as wide as possible to infiltration by American monopolies. This doubtful recipe for development, profaned in the experience of the exploited nations, was supported by assurances no less doubtful and profane. For example, the general claimed that Washington is allegedly interested in finding a solution to the Middle East situation. However, he ignored the rights of the Palestinian Arabs. He also declared peaceful intentions with regard to the areas of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, but forgot to explain that the United States is foiling UN negotiations on changing these areas to zones of peace; instead it wages an undeclared subversive war against Afghanistan. The United States secretly incited the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, transfers more and more military forces to the Persian Gulf, and builds new military bases at which it also deploys nuclear missiles. The general also spoke about sympathy of the White House with the independence of Namibia, yet he did not exert himself to show a logical agreement between this declared sympathy and American support for the South African regime which occupies Namibia.

General Haig even went so far as to speak unblushingly about the American Government's wish to engage itself in achieving verifiable arms control, despite the huge arms expenditure by the United States.

However, in spite of a dozen further sins against logic and truth, the American secretary of state's speech at the General Assembly was the most moderate address ever made by the man who marked his transfer from the military to the diplomatic field by saying that there are more important things than peaceful coexistence.

Demagoguery, hypocrisy and distortion of facts, having the transparent aim of masking Washington's expansionist line can hardly be considered a contribution to the General Assembly's deliberations. It convinces hardly anybody and even less enhances international understanding.

In one way, however, General Haig's speech is very valuable: It confirms that militant exhibition of force and hegemonist aggression is neither acceptable nor tenable for this greatest world forum and it is also indirect evidence of Washington's being aware of how unpopular is its policy in the world. Otherwise, why all these elaborate cosmetic adjustments which completely changed its policy in Haig's version for the United Nations? The whole world would benefit only if the White House derives practical conclusions from this knowledge and from the confrontation of its intentions with today's reality.

Gromyko's speech was completed by an expressive action at his meeting with Haig: an agreement about renewal of Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of armaments including nuclear weapons. After 8 months of stubborn refusal the American Government was forced to comply with the general demand of the world public and agree with the Soviet proposals for the renewal of the dialogue. However, this is only a beginning. The results depend on whether this is only a tactical retreat by Washington or a more realistic evaluation of the current course and failures of American diplomacy so far.

Another significant factor of international stability was formed by the address of Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek. He firmly rejected attempts to exploit developments in his country for power aims, and showed unequivocally that European security, as well as the existing balance of power -- which is a guarantee of world peace -- can only be viewed with socialist Poland as a firm part of the community of socialist countries.

The Polish Sejm deliberations, and in particular, its approval of Premier Jaruzelski's viewpoint that all legal measures should be applied for the defense of socialism, shows Poland's awareness of how its responsibility for European stability affects more and more the developments in the country.

LCY'S JAKOVLEVSKI ARRIVES, MET BY FOJTIK

LD282226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Trpe Jakovlevski, LCY executive secretary arrived in Prague this evening with his entourage at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee for a friendly visit.

He was welcomed at the airport by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, Otto Cmolik, head of department of the CPCZ Central Committee and other CPCZ Central Committee officials. Also present was Miodrag Vlahovic, SFRY ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

COMMUNIQUE ON TRADE UNION TALKS WITH ROMANIA

LD252010 Prague CTK in English 1732 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 25 Sep (CTK) -- Delegations of the Central Councils of Czechoslovak Trade Unions and the Romanian General Trade Union Confederation denounced during their talks here the decision of the U.S. administration to manufacture and stockpile neutron weapons and NATO plans to station new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in some West-European states, according to a communique issued Friday.

The communique was published at the end of the visit of a delegation of the Romanian General Trade Union Confederation to Czechoslovakia. The delegation, headed by Cornel Onescu, chairman of the Central Council, left for home, seen off by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions.

The two delegations discussed cooperation between the two trade union organizations and activity of the international trade union movement, and [word indistinct] on topical international problems.

They voiced solidarity with the peoples of countries which have extricated themselves from colonial oppression and struggle for the consolidation of their national independence, for economic and social progress, and with the working people of capitalist states fighting against unemployment and inflation, the communique said.

CPCZ CONTROL, AUDITING COMMISSION MEETS

AU250849 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Z-signed report: "CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission's Meeting"]

[Text] Prague, 23 Sep (Z) -- The Third Session of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, presided over by its chairman, Miroslav Capka, was held in Prague on Wednesday.

The commission discussed the results of an investigation on how the suggestions and recommendations of the annual members' meetings and party conferences are being dealt with. The investigation revealed that in this respect the activity of the primary organizations and party bodies has improved. This contributes to the deepening of democratic centralism, the development of intraparty democracy, the strengthening of the party's leading role and the development of work initiative and political activity.

However, there are some committees of the CPCZ primary organizations, enterprises, city and local committees, which should approach the implementation of the principles of perfecting the system of work more consistently when dealing with suggestions approved by the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee. What is also necessary is that higher-level party bodies ensure that suggestions and recommendations are dealt with on a timely basis and in the desired quality, and that they reach concrete conclusions, including party measures, against those who are causing serious shortcomings.

The CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission emphasized that the CPCZ Central Committee has more than once pointed out that a timely and correct response to suggestions and recommendations, expecially a resolute solution of negative phenomena, is the necessary prerequisite for the development of criticism and self-criticism, strengthening the unity of the party ranks and lasting bonds among party bodies, the membership base and the rest of the working people.

The commission also dealt with the results of the investigation into the operations of the South Moravian and Central Slovak regional party organizations.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN MINISTER'S DEPARTURE -- Adenike Ebun Oyagbola, Nigerian minister of national planning, departed the CSSR on 17 September. During her stay in Czechoslovakia, she discussed further trade and economic cooperation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 81 p 2 AU]

OSKAR FISCHER SPEAKS AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD252100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] UN/New York, 25 Sep (ADN) -- In his declaration of principles at the 36th UN General Assembly in New York, today, GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer said, among other things:

International events since the last General Assembly make it quite clear to everyone how necessary it is to defend world peace decisively. A wave of arming and militarization of international relations is flooding the world. It threatens to undermine the foundations of a stable peace which are still under construction. War has again become a tangible danger. Reactionary circles are even including nuclear war in their calculations as a means of their policy.

For all peace-loving peoples, and for the United Nations, the task therefore becomes absolutely necessary to lead international developments back into the quiet waters of factual, mutually beneficial cooperation in the service of preserving human life, Oskar Fischer said.

At present, there is nothing more important than to stop the arms race, reduce tension and to look for patient international dialogue. Oskar Fischer continued: "The GDR remains committed to peace, peaceful coexistence and international detente. At the 10th SED Party Congress Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, said: "The people should not pursue their daily work in fear of war, but in secure peace, which finally should become their normal way of life." With this, the GDR is in harmony with the UN Charter and the general principles of the United Nations."

"There is no acceptable alternative to a policy of detente. That is shown by the events of our time. Detente was tried in practice in the seventies. It was of use to the peoples and no one was at a disadvantage," the GDR foreign minister said. The turn toward a normalization of international relations in the sixties and the seventies took place on the basis of an approximate military balance between the states of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO. This balance still exists today, and it is dangerous to look for nuclear strategic superiority. In the face of the nuclear weapons stockpiled in the world, the decision for a policy to strengthen peace should not be difficult.

Oskar Fischer then went on to the responsibility of the United Nations and said: "The size and multiplicity of the tasks require large and multiple efforts by the United nations. "Especially today, political dialogue on all levels and in all fields has a special weight. Meetings between politicians on the highest level are desirable and useful."

The GDR supports the USSR's suggestion for calling a special meeting of the UN Security Council on the highest level. An open discussion of world-political problems in this body would be rewarding for all nations. The willingness of states for negotiations and agreements could not be the subject of deals, or even be the subject of blackmail for good behaviour. To negotiate is a duty in international law and the highest moral necessity "for all those who do not want to shoot."

On the content of such talks, Oskar Fischer said: dialogue and negotiations must be aimed primarily at stopping the arms race in all its aspects. This means a stopping of the production and development of nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons, and reducing current war arsenals. This means stopping the spread of arming and reducing it in the individual regions. And that means, finally, strengthening trust between the states and creating a secure foundation politically and in law for international security, for example with the conclusion of a world treaty on the renunciation of force, which has been on the agenda for a long time.

Unfortunately, all negotiations on this were broken off or had become bogged down, for whoever includes nuclear war as a means in their policies, whoever starts the production of neutron bombs, whoever wants to continually increase their arsenal of nuclear and mass destruction weapons, they will even reject partial agreements such as the total ban on nuclear arms tests.

"Whoever has the effrontery to declare large parts of the world as their exclusive sphere of interests and to act accordingly, whoever turns whole regions into military deployment zones, whoever acts hegemonically, they are lacking visibly in a true willingness to strengthen regional and international security through nuclear arms free zones and peace zones."

The suggestions of the socialist states, on the other hand, contain that which is necessary and possible at present. They are a firm bridge for understanding. The Soviet suggestions for outlawing the first-strike use of nuclear weapons and for keeping space free of the arms race are clear examples of this.

"The 36th UN General Assembly should work in support of continuing the SALT process, for outlawing the military doctrines which advance war, as well as for the successful continuation of the work of the Geneva disarmament committee. It is urgently necessary to create peace zones and to prevent the militarization of space.

The GDR foreign minister then explained: "Especially urgent are steps against the danger of a nuclear war in Europe. It is a historical feat of the states of this continent to have started the process of detente. But that which has been achieved is now in serious danger. The planned stationing of the most modern U.S. medium-range missiles, for which the use of neutron warheads is now planned, has as its sole aim -- under whatever pretext -- to be able to attack socialism in Europe without warning."

The GDR welcomes the joint announcement of the Soviet Union and the United States on the talks held on 23 September. The moratorium proposed by the USSR on the stationing of new medium-range missiles would ease the negotiations mentioned in this announcement.

"The great committment of the GDR to peace is comprehensible. Already now the GDR sees itself faced with an enormous reservoir of destructive weapons of all kinds. To the west of our state border there already exists an area with the highest density of nuclear weapons on earth. And now there are plans to enlarge, modernize and push even closer to our border this potential, inclusive of crews. That this is not in the service of detente, must be clear. But only with political good will is a forceful continuation of the process of detente possible," Oskar Fischer said.

The GDR foreign minister then went on to the field of international economic relations. He said: "In this field, too, reactionary powers want to carry their confrontation course into international relations with boycotts, embargoes, economic pressure and other threats. This prevents a democratic change of international economic relations. For whoever places economic exchange in the service of power and a policy of strength, cannot be interested in a solution of these problems on the basis of sovereign equality."

The speaker then expressed his views on other international problems. "We have tried, with all the forces at our disposal, to further the expansion of detente to all regions of the world as demanded with such force by the United Nations. In this context, we have also used our membership of the Security Council. Of course, not all conflicts were eradicated in the seventies, but the conditions for this became more favorable. However, the confrontation course and the expansion of the arms race endanger this, and give renewed encouragement to aggression, terrorism and subversion, which -- as in the case of Israel and South Africa -- were made into a state doctrine with the encouragement of certain other states." The confirmation of the international authority of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation -- without whom no lasting peace in the Middle East is possible -- is therefore all the more important. With regard to the Namibia question, the GDR supports the resolutions of the Nairobi summit conference.

It voted for the corresponding resolution of the eighth extraordinary special conference of the UN General Assembly and will continue to support SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]. South Africa's attack on Angola is condemned by the GDR, also from the rostrum of the United Nations.

The GDR supports the strivings of the states bordering the Indian Ocean, and those second in line, to make this region into a peace zone. The planned conference on this, for which the GDR made suggestions in the preparatory committee, should soon take place.

"The peoples of the Middle East and Southeast Asia make great efforts in aid of the collective security of their regions. Our sympathy lies with Afghanistan's suggestions on the settlement of the situation which has arisen around this country, as well as its fight against the counterrevolutionary forces directed and armed from outside. The willingness of this country to allow the United Nations to take part in negotiations on this subject proves once again its constructive concessions in the interest of a political solution to the problem. The USSR has made significant suggestions toward detente in the Gulf region."

The GDR has great respect for the people of Kampuchea and their government. The representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea should take its seat in the United Nations.

In conclusion, Oskar Fischer said: We consider it necessary to intensify the struggle against the enormous contravention of human rights by imperialism, colonialism and fascism. The UN organization should do everything within its competence to further the solution of fundamental social problems. At the last UN General Assembly the GDR introduced a resolution against the ideologies and practices of fascism and neofascism. I want to use this opportunity to thank all those delegations who supported us."

Meanwhile, many new facts of fascist terror have become known. "The GDR, therefore, considers it indispensable to face even more resolutely the extremist forces of war and of racial hate, in a suitable manner. Let me assure you, in conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, that the GDR has the firm intention of contributing to such results of the General Assembly in a businesslike and constructive manner, which serves to further world peace and help preserve the process of detente as the dominant tendency in international life in the eighties."

STOPH MEETS WITH MOZAMBIQUE'S MONTEIRO

LD251720 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR prime minister, Willi Stoph, received today the secretary of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and minister of state for the Presidency of Mozambique, Jose Oscar Monteiro. In the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the partners praised the continuously deepening cooperation between both countries.

Willi Stoph stressed the solidarity of the GDR with peoples struggles for national independence, against imperialism, colonialism and rascism. The GDR was standing firmly at the side of the people of Mozambique in their struggle for social progress, in their construction of a new social order and in the defense of its achievements against all imperialist and neocolonialist attacks.

Willi Stoph and Jose Oscar Monteiro expressly condemned the confrontation course of reactionary imperialist circles, which is a serious threat to security and peace. They decisively turned against the South African aggression which had brought forth revulsion and anger in all peace-loving people. The guest gave information on the attempts under the leadership of Frelimo to surmount the colonial legacy and to mobilize the people for the further blossoming of the country and its socialist future.

KURT HAGER MEETS WITH DKP DELEGATION 25 SEP

LD251704 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1211 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN) -- Results and experience in the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress in the work of GDR scientific institutes were explained by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee today to a delegation of the DKP [West German Communist Party], led by Gerd Deumlich, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party executive. The delegation is in the GDR for the purpose of studying the science and higher education policy of the SED in the GDR.

Gerd Deumlich expressed thanks on behalf of the delegation for the opportunity to learn about numerous industrial and agricultural institutions and enterprises. These visits had given a deep insight into the responsible work of scientists for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 10th party congress. They showed that the firm alliance with the working class offered the intelligentsia every possibility of developing their capabilities and also a secure future.

In the friendly talk, Kurt Hager stressed that the efforts and initiatives of the scientists and students in the GDR were strengthening socialism and actively supporting the worldwide struggle against the confrontation course of the aggressive imperialist forces and for safeguarding peace.

BORDER VIOLATOR DETAINED IN PLAUEN AREA

AU251747 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 22 September a woman violated the GDR state border in the Plauen area and was detained. She had no identification papers with her. According to her own information she is FRG citizen Marta Waechter. The GDR organs are now examining the identity of the woman and the details of the border violation.

SITZLACK STRESSES ARMS REDUCTION AT IAEA MEETING

AU241651 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- On Tuesday, the GDR representative supported creating an authoritative international committee of renowned scientists, which would inform the people on the disastrous consequences of a nuclear war, at the 25th meeting of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] in Vienna.

In the general debate State Secretary Georg Sitzlack stressed the importance of the USSR proposal for the IAEA, and said: "The GDR resolutely supports the immediate ending of the arms race, above all in the field of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons."

EHM, OTHERS DISCUSS IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE, ARTS

LD250938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- In the discussion at the National People's Army cultural conference, officers and soldiers spoke of their cultural work. Several speakers submitted ideas about how culture and the arts can act as a motivational force of military thinking and action. "The arts and literature will continue to be indispensible to us for the fulfillment of our class assignment", said Adm Wilhelm Ehm, deputy defense minister and chief of the People's Navy. The aim of a lively intellectual-cultural life is to make still more effective use of every intellectual potential for raising combat readiness.

Col Peter Herrich, deputy commander of a unit of the ground forces, said that in combat training instructional films, Soviet wartime prose and memoirs help both to deepen the practical knowledge of army members and to develop their awareness and enthusiasm.

Lt Gen Gerhard Lorenz, chief of the Political Administration of the GDR Border Troops, explained that varied cultural activities contribute to the consolidation of the collectives and the education of those socialist soldiers who reliably guard the state border against any enemy.

TRADE UNIONS UNAFFECTED BY WESTERN PROPAGANDA

DW251209 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1710 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Manfred Klein commentary]

[Text] At the very time the FDGB Central Executive Board adopted the directive and the elections regulations for the trade union elections yesterday, the Brussels statistical office announced officially that the number of unemployed in the countries of the West European economic bloc exceeds 9 million. [Words indistinct] reveals a remarkable contrast: Nine million working people in our country who are members of the Free German Trade Union Federation which justly considers itself a state-supporting force, and nine million people for whom capitalism in West Europe has no use, who are outcasts and who have been separated from the most essential thing -- work.

The high regard for the basic right to work as practiced in the GDR becomes obvious in this context. This basic right is not static. Rather it is constantly developing in one direction and toward a goal which the election directive terms as follows: Our activities are marked by the decisions of the 10th SED Congress for the welfare of the people and for safeguarding peace.

Trade union work takes place within the framework of these interrelations. The active cooperation of the class wielding power is not reduced to approval or disapproval of this or that proposal. This cooperation is becoming constantly more prominent in the form of direct influence and tangible suggestions. In the plan discussion, for example, more than 1.1 million suggestions were submitted, of which 40 percent immediately found expression in the plan documents. These figures prove one very essential point -- that of the trade union right for codetermination. However, the cooperation of the trade unions goes beyond that.

Basically there is no decision affecting the life of the working people which would leave it inactive. The trade unions are affined with the socialist state not only by the common political and economic goals but also by the common social objectives. State trade unions or uniform trade unions, terms with which the capitalist propaganda seeks to defame our trade unions, do not affect us. Unintentionally they vitalize the unity of interests and, hence, enhance effectiveness. It is effectiveness, after all, that matters.

But how effective are speeches, often-times draconic speeches, by Western trade union leaders against conditions under capitalism, against mass unemployment; speeches which the mass media pass off as freedom pure and simple. No doubt the trade unions in the West have already wrought many a concession from monopoly capital. But the main fact, namely that 9 million people in Europe are unemployed and that the unemployment figures of the 1931 world economic crisis will soon be reached, has not been changed by any free speech.

If functionaries of the U.S. teacher's union of the U.S. State of Illinois, including its president, are sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and confined in a mass cell together with 14 criminals because they protected the colleagues fighting for better social conditions, then what is it, anyway, that is left of all these speeches? We cannot but wonder whence certain people take the sad courage to believe that they must continue lecturing us about the role of trade unions and about co-determination.

Or are these perhaps lessons to be learned after all, in that they help us realize even more clearly that the representation of interests by trade unions and the state-supporting force constitute an entity which we will continue consolidating to our advantage, also by the trade union elections which will be beginning on 2 November?

WEST USES 'COUNTERARMAMENT' AS DECEPTIVE TERM

DW281627 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1205 GMT 27 Sep 81

[From Inge Usseler's Mailbag Program: Gerd Kunze answers a listener's question concerning the term "counterarmament"]

[Text] Counterarmament has been the most important cue, the generic term as it were, used for the propagandistic justification of the new arms project of the United States in Western Europe. The argumentation titled "counterarmament" is a lie at least in dual respect: NATO politicians contend that the production and deployment of about 600 new nuclear medium-range means of delivery in the West European NATO countries by the United States would balance an alleged imbalance in favor of the Soviet Union in this particular field. This is wrong. There is no such preponderance.

The United States has been stationing among its alliance partners on the European Continent since 1948 such weapons which can reach the Warsaw Pact states including the Soviet territory beyond the Ural mountains. To begin with these were strategic bombers, B-29's, later various types of aircraft and ground and sea-based missiles. These are also referred to as forward based systems, the abbreviation being FBS. In addition there are the nuclear weapons of the other two nuclear powers in NATO. The Soviet Union in the late fifties balanced this threat to itself and to its allies by means of medium-range missiles of its own. What needs to be added to them, too, is aircraft with a corresponding range of action.

In justifying its arms decision of December 1979, NATO refers to a relatively new type of Soviet missiles which it calls SS-20 and of which it learned in 1975. Allegedly, NATO politicians have been saying in the counterarmament debate which began approximately in 1977, that the USSR now has such a standing arsenal of these missiles, the Soviets now have superiority; the Soviet Union has increased the arms level, they say. This is at variance with all Soviet statements according to which the number of means of delivery of nuclear weapons of medium range in the European part of the Soviet Union was not enhanced since 1970. This, too, is being contested by Western experts with reference to their own forward based systems of nuclear delivery capability in Western Europe. Now both sides have about 1,000 units each. This constitues an essential part of the approximate military balance existing in Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

In the event NATO goes through with its decision of December 1979 and deploys new medium-range potential in Western Europe, a new situation would be created. Then NATO would have initiated the arms buildup.

Let us take a look now at the way in which this planned U.S. medium-range potential has been developed technically and militarily-politically, and how it has been propagandistically backed up. Let us recall: In 1975 NATO learned about the Soviet SS-20 missiles, and the counterarmament campaign has been in progress since about 1977. Yet the development of the Pershing II missiles envisaged for deployment in the FRG had been demanded in NATO as early as 1970. As early as in 1974 the arms-technical development of this missile had been pushed. After all, this was 3 years prior to the dissemination of the counterarmament lie and 1 year before NATO learned about the Soviet SS-20.

It was in 1976, after an admittedly long development period, that the first successful flight test of the cruise missiles, winged missiles of the Tomahawk type, was made -- still 1 year earlier than people in NATO began to justify their deployment with the alleged need for counterarmament.

And finally, in 1977 the NATO decision on the production and deployment of the new U.S. medium-range weapons, Pershing and Tomahawk, had been all set and ready in the pact's nuclear planning group -- at the very same time, incidentally, when a NATO politician in a speech in London discovered the alleged Soviet lead in the medium-range field and thus gave the starting signal for the counterarmament camapign.

WALDE SPEAKS AT PARTY AKTIV MEETING IN COTTBUS

LD282325 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] The political power of the working class of the GDR is, in the opinion of Werner Walde, deeply rooted in the working masses. The candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive said at today's meeting of the party aktiv in Cottbus that it corresponded to their vital interests. The people of the GDR know that without the political power of the workers and peasants there can be no socialism, no social security, no growing prosperity and no guaranteed future prospects.

Therefore, the SED regarded its leading role, in the economic sphere, too, as decisive for guiding the entire social process. Werner Walde spoke of the dual responsibility of the coal and energy industry of the Cottbus Bezirk, which primarily has to supply households and industry under all weather conditions. Moreover, in the long-term a more intensive and economical use of lignite was necessary in order to be able to considerably expand the raw materials basis of the chemical industry. Here, party work has to concentrate on initiating mass actions for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Werner Walde said that an important experience gained by the GDR people has been the realization that only in firm alliance with the Soviet Union could they belong to the victors of history. The Soviet Union possesses the most extensive experience in the international class struggle. As the strongest socialist force it has launched the decisive initiatives for the safeguarding of peace.

BRIEFS

EXCESS STEEL PRODUCTION -- The Brandenbrug steel and rolling mill, the GDR's biggest steel producer, by the end of the third quarter of 1981 will have attained a plan lead of 2 day's output. This excess output involved, for example, more than 7,000 tons of heavy plate for the shipbuilding industry. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 26 Sep 81 DW]

FULFILLMENT OF COMMITMENT -- The workers of the Nordhausen heavy machine building plant, who had undertaken to produce 11 excavators in excess of the plan targets this year, meanwhile delivered 7 of these 11 excavators. The plant's rationalization efforts are concentrated on the welding department where the first welder robot of the second generation has started operations. Now it is possible to weld parts of a length of up to 10 meters without any quality problems. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1732 GMT 26 Sep 81 DW]

RADIO NOTES FORMATION OF POLISH OPPOSITION GROUP

LD281952 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] We have now received the news that only a few hours after the announcement about the dissolution of the opposition organization, called the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], it was stated at the Gdansk congress of Solidarity that a new organization had been set up. The objectives of this organization are substantially identical to the demands voiced by the KOR. These include the re-establishment of private property in Poland. The new organization is called Clubs for Serving Independence.

SHEVARDNADZE DELEGATION DEPARTS BUDAPEST 28 SEP

LD281128 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Sep (MTI) -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, led by Eduard Shevardnadze, representative of the Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia, which had paid a friendship and official visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly, left Budapest on Monday.

TEXT OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT

AU281700 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Sep 81 p 4

[Communique on Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's 22-24 September visit to Hungary: "Hungarian-Libyan Arab Joint Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, heading a Libyan Arab delegation, paid an official friendly visit to Hungary from 22 to 24 September 1981.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was accorded a warm welcome, which reflects the close relations between the two peoples.

Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi informed Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of the social and economic development of the Hungarian People's Republic, the results attained in building an advanced socialist society and the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi informed the Hungarian leaders of the significant changes that have taken place since the victory of the 1 September Revolution, the accomplishment of direct democracy and popular power and successful efforts, serving the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, to develop the economy.

In reviewing topical international issues, the sides stressed the importance of world peace and security and expressed concern over the deterioration of the international situation stemming from the activity of imperialist forces. They resolutely condemned attempts to intensify the arms race, increase international tension and revive the cold war. Both sides emphasized that effective measures are required to strengthen international peace and security, attain total disarmament and deepen friendship and cooperation among peoples. They resolutely condemned the decision of the U.S. administration to produce the new mass destruction weapon, the neutron weapon. They urged the earliest possible conclusion of agreements that prohibit the production, stockpiling and use of neutron and other mass destruction weapons.

The sides noted that international imperialism, led by extremist U.S. circles, is bent on neocolonialism, whose principal goal is to subdue the struggle of the peoples striving for liberty.

Col al-Qadhdhafi informed the Hungarian leaders of the aggression committed by planes of the U.S. fleet against the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the Gulf of Sidra, whose objective was to intimidate the Jamahiriyah and other countries of the area.

Janos Kadar told Col al-Qadhdhafi that the Hungarian people and government learned with indignation of and condemned the U.S. action carried out in the Gulf of Sidra, which threatens the peace and security of the area.

The sides condemned the plans aimed at the physical annihilation of leaders of the world progressive and revolutionary forces.

The sides resolutely condemned the Camp David agreements and their consequences, which serve the Zionist, imperialist and reactionary conspiracy against the Arab nation and the Palestinian Arab people. They stressed that they are in solidarity with the struggle waged by the Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO. They emphasized that lasting and just peace in the area can only be accomplished through the liberation of all the Arab territories occupied by Israel and ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the rights of returning to their homeland, of self-determination and of establishing an independent Palestinian state on their own territory.

The sides assured the Lebanese people of their support and demanded an immediate cessation of the Israeli aggression against them. That aggression is aimed against the Lebanese progressive forces as well as at weakening Palestinian resistance and occupying additional Arab territories.

The Hungarian side highly valued the positive role of the Steadfastness Front and paid tribute to the resolutions of the recent Benghazi summit, which oppose the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary endeavors aimed at restraining progressive processes and promote deepening cooperation and friendly ties between the Arab people and the countries of the socialist community. In that respect, the Hungarian side highly valued the role played by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the Steadfastness Front.

The sides expressed their concern over the policy of the imperialist forces, led by the United States, which strives to establish military bases in the Mediterranean area, in Oman, Egypt, Somalia and other countries.

They condemned the terrorist provocative attitude whose objective is to intimidate the peoples of the developing countries of the area and divert them from a progressive, revolutionary path. That policy enhances tension and endangers peace and security in the area and in the world.

The sides noted the increased danger that has developed in the wake of the NATO decision to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in a few West European countries. They stressed that European security is closely linked to security in the Mediterranean.

They assured the peoples struggling for political and economic independence and national sovereignty of their support. They resolutely reject the false stand of the imperialist circles that seeks to classify the liberation movements as international terrorism.

They assured the African peoples of their solidarity in their struggle against neocolonialism and racial discrimination. They support the liberation movements of the area, including SWAPO, [South West African People's Organization], the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They condemned the attacks of the South African regime against Angola and neighboring countries.

The two sides paid tribute to the activity pursued by the OAU for peace and security on the African Continent. The sides stressed the importance of normalizing the domestic situation in Chad and the positive role played by the assistance granted by Libya in restoring tranquillity at the request of the legitimate government of Chad. They are of the opinion that the attempts by imperialist and reactionary forces to intervene in Chad and surrounding countries must be halted.

They emphasized that they respect the fundamental principles of the United Nations and highly value the role of the organization in safeguarding international peace and security.

The sides stressed the significance of the nonaligned countries' movement in maintaining international peace, security and stability and in strengthening the struggle of peoples striving for national liberation and progress. They regard the movement as an important and effective factor in international life.

The sides noted with satisfaction that economic relations between the two countries have begun to develop considerably in recent years and particularly since Col al-Qadhdhafi's 1978 visit to Hungary. The results obtained in the areas of construction and Hungarian foodstuffs and consumer goods deliveries are particularly gratifying. However, they agreed that there are still numerous additional mutually beneficial possibilities for economic cooperation.

The sides believe it is exceptionally important to develop a long-term and cordial cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in all areas of life.

The Hungarian side noted that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Hungary has greatly contributed to strengthening and developing relations, friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples.

Janos Kadar and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi signed an aide-memoire on specific aspects of cooperation between the two countries, in addition to which the sides have concluded a consular agreement.

On his own behalf and that of his entourage, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality they have been accorded in friendly Hungary, which reflects the mutual friendship and esteem between the two countries. He invited Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi to pay a visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The invitation was accepted with thanks, the date to be set later.

LAZAR HOLDS TALKS WITH BULGARIA'S BONEV

LD252112 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Sep (MTI) -- On Friday, Hungary Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar received Bulgarian vice-premier Stanis Bonev staying in Budapest -- at the head of a delegation -- at the invitation of Vice-Premier Jozsef Harjai.

Actual ways of boosting economic cooperation between the two countries were reviewed at the cordial meeting.

TRADE, COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD282320 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Sep (MTI) -- The Budapest meeting of home trade ministers Vilmos Saghy of Hungary and Georgi Karamanev of Bulgaria ended with the sides signing a protocol about bilateral exchange of assortments [as received] and technical-scientific cooperation. Direct trade between the enterprises under the two ministries almost trebled during the past 5 years and is expected to near 1 billion forints this year. Encouraged by the fine results this year, the two ministers envisage 24 percent growth of the direct exchange of assortments in 1982.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA MEETS UNGA COUNTERPARTS

25 Sep Meetings

LD251646 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has paid a visit to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The chief Hungarian diplomat is taking part in the 36th session of the UN General Assembly in New York. Yesterday he also met the foreign ministers of the Cape Verde Islands and Afghanistan and discussed with them important issues and bilateral relations.

28 Sep Meetings

LD282316 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Frigyes Puja, who is heading the Hungarian delegation attending the UN General Assembly session, has held further talks in New York. The Hungarian foreign minister held exchanges of views with the heads of Spanish, Mexican, Peruvian, Lao, Iraqi and Greek diplomacy about international issues and bilateral relations.

ANDRAS GYENES LEADS DELEGATION TO FRG 26 SEP

LD261314 Budapest MTI in English 1056 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 26 Sep (MTI) -- Andras Gyenes, head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian parliament and secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, left for the Federal Republic of Germany on Saturday to meet an invitation by Herbert Wehner, chairman of the parliamentary faction of the German Social-Democratic Party (SPD) and member of the SPD Presidium. Mr Gyenes was accompanied by Gyula Horn, deputy head of the HSWP CC foreign department, and by Arpad Hargita, associate in the CC.

LAZAR, DELEGATION DEPART FOR DENMARK

LD290736 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Denmark this morning at the invitation of Anker Jorgensen, Danish Prime Minister. He is accompanied by Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance; Istvan Toeroek, state secretary for foreign trade; Zsolt Bajnok, state secretary and president of the Information Bureau of the Council of Ministers; and Karoly Szarka, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Lajos Nagy, Hungarian ambassador to Copenhagen, will join Gyorgy Lazar's party in the Danish capital.

The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Janos Nagy, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and several leading personalities of Hungarian state life. The charge d'affaires of the Danish Kingdom's embassy in Budapest was also present.

CSIKOS-NAGY VIEWS IMPACT OF OIL PRICE HIKES

LD282134 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Interview with Secretary of State Dr Bela Csikos-Nagy by correspondent Istvan Szollos -- recorded; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] You have predicted previous price increases and fluctuations very well in your books.

[Answer] It is true that our predictions here in Hungary were relatively accurate with regard to internal price movements, but only because we could make the exchange rate policies fairly unequivocally serve the interest of price stability. In other words, if the inflation in the world market develops significantly differently from what we had envisaged, then we can counter balance this by the revaluation of the forint. With regard to the price conditions of the world market, I am not convinced, even after our conference in Athens, that the price of oil can maintain its resent position. We know that it should be changed, although it is my view that in the long run it can hardly be imagined that world prices can be regulated on the basis of the monopolist price policy of one product. For example, Hungary, in the draft Sixth 5-Year Plan, which embraces the 1981-5 period, anticipates that the relative world price of oil will rise by 20 percent, that is that the price of oil will outstrip world inflation. At the Athens conference quite a few were of the opinion that an easing-off of the price of oil can be expected (?in due course). Well, it is very difficult to judge who will be right.

In order to develop their economies in a state of equilibrium, the OPEC countries are pursuing a much more restrained import policy in the eighties. United States policy and the significant increase in United States interest rates has probably contributed to that [word indistinct], as a result of which [word indistinct] exports can not develop to such an extent, and if that cannot develop then the economy cannot grow to such an extent, either. Every other country -- including Hungary -- is directly or indirectly affected by this. Half our country's exports, or even slightly more than half, comprise convertible currency exports. Therefore, although the Hungarian economy has achieved great successes in past years, as regards restoring equilibrium this can only be achieved at present through a certain stagnation. We cannot and we dare not initiate dynamic growth.

[Question] The question is one of adjustment -- whether we can or dare adapt. In your judgement, in what direction should the Hungarian economy strive to make headway?

[Answer] Our possibilities depend on whether there are foreign financiers prepared to finance this development. Whether we want to do this depends on whether it is worthwhile for us to take our foreign loans at such high interest rates. I personally believe that it is not worthwhile to do this with interest rates as high as they are. As regards the question of adjustment, here that manifests itself as structural policy, as production and (?structural) problems. We have to adjust to growth of 1 or 2 percent, but if we can make proper (?arrangements) and make timely decisions to improve the system of directives -- and we intend to do this, in fact we have a party commission engaged on this work -- then it is feasible that the economy can be steered to growth of at least 3 percent in 1984-85. This is still only half of what characterized the Hungarian economy in the first half of the eighties, but that was in conditions of low oil prices.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL MODIFIES ENTERPRISE LAW

LD281134 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Sep (MTI) -- At its last meeting the Hungarian Presidential Council has modified the enterprise law by a decree.

The new decree changed the concept based on the uniform qualification of enterprises which disregards the staff, the value of equipment possessed and the character of the enterprises.

In order to meet various demands of the economic life in a better way, to manufacture products in small series, and first of all, to improve services towards the population made made it necessary to establish small enterprises. The new decree offers the legal structure of their flexible operation.

The modification increases each enterprise's independence and makes its administration simple. It describes small enterprises as a new form of undertaking with a similar system of taxes and obligation to that of other enterprises. The main characteristic feature of small enterprises is that their organizational structures are small and simple. Accountancy and supply of statistical data, is also simple. The decree stops the practice of determining the activity of small enterprises in details. Thus small enterprises have greater independence. Operative measures affect them slightly. For example, they cannot be ordered to produce this or that, but they are protected and enjoy advantages. If a small enterprise is unprofitable, and cannot recover by itself, it cannot rely upon state subsidies and will bankrupt.

Ministers, bodies of national authority and councils could establish state-run enterprises so far. The present modification offers an opportunity for enterprises to establish another enterprise, even as a subsidiary.

Naturally, large-scale enterprises remain to play a decisive role in Hungary's economic life, but there is a great demand in small and medium-scale enterprises, too. Profitability and productivity will qualify the activity of an enterprise.

OFFICIALS ATTEND ARMED FORCES DAY CEREMONY

Losonczi Remarks

LD282250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Tomorrow is Armed Forces Day. A festive ceremony has been held on this occasion in the parliament building. Our correspondent, Laszlo Krasso reports:

At 1100 Pal Losonczi greeted the armed defenders of our homeland and our working people, the soldiers, the Border Guards, the policemen and worker guards, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers. The ceremonial occasion was attended by: Premier Gyorgy Lazar; Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Central Committee; members of the Politburo; Lajos Czinege, minister of defense; Istvan Horvath, minister of interior; and Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' uard. In his festive speech given in honor of Armed Forces Day, the president of the Presidential Council said, among other things, the following:

[Begin recording] By now Armed Forces Day is a traditional national holiday. It combines and symbolizes the heroic traditions and many splendid endeavors of the struggles waged for independence, freedom and for the creation of a socialist society. At the same time this is a good occasion for presenting our young people with eternally beautiful examples of the love of the homeland and the responsibility felt for our country, instilling joint responsibility for the freedom which we have fought for and gained in the hearts of the younger generation.

In the years of the work of socialist construction, historic achievements have come about in our country, achievements which are determining the fate of all of us. The last quarter of a century has been particularly rich in achievements. We are advancing along a well-tested, correct path. Our people are following with unbroken confidence the party's proven, approved policies and are progressing along the road signposted at the 12th congress in order to obtain new achievements in the building of a developed socialist society.

We can say with a good feeling that our people are living in an atmosphere of confidence and are firmly united behind our party. It is this unity which has brought about and guarantees the firm political and moral basis of our armed forces. They can fulfill their noble vocation only on this basis, protecting the peaceful and creative everyday life of our people. I can state that our armed forces are fulfilling their professional tasks at the highest level. The battle readiness and armaments of our People's Army are in line with modern requirements. The Border Guards, the police and the Workers's Guards are carrying out their obligations in a disciplined and organized fashion. Thus all the personnel of our armed forces are justly accorded the esteem, respect and love of our working people. [end recording]

In the next part of his speech Pal Losonczi discussed the international situation. He stressed that there is a great deal of tension in the world at present and that the cause of peace is in danger. The measures taken to expand NATO, the unprecendented wave of rearmament and the slowing down of the process of detente all signify that we must make new endeavors for the greater security of our homeland and all socialist countries. Peace has not been a present hitherto either and it is not the product of accidents. Rather, peace is the result of the struggle waged by the Soviet Union and the socialist peoples and all those fighting for progress, over more than three and a half decades.

After the speech, appointments and decorations were presented. On Armed Forces Day the Presidential Council promoted police Maj Gen Karoly Ladvanski to Lt General and promoted four army and three police colonels to maj general.

The Presidential Council has awarded the "For Socialist Hungary" order to Police Maj Gen Szilveszter (Halom), Maj Gen Lajos (Kiss), Border Guard Maj Gen Imre Toth, Police Col Pal Fodor and Worker Guard Bela (Fedorszki) in recognition of their outstanding achievements in the defense of the country, the maintainance of public order and in the carrying out of their service duties.

The Red Star decoration was received by 48 people here in the parliament building; 99 received the "For Outstanding Service" medal.

Nemeth Attends Meeting

LD282328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] To mark Armed Forces Day, a festive meeting was held at the Commanders' School of the Workers' Guard, which was attended by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. Sandor Borbely, National Commander of the Workers' Guard, presented decorations to workers' guardsmen and commanders.

At the Ministry of Defense, Lajos Czinege promoted 22 lieutenant colonels to the rank of Colonel. Several generals and officers received decorations.

The minister of the interior promoted 20 lieutenant colonels to the rank of colonel, presented special out-of-turn promotions and awarded decorations to officers and warrant officers.

GYORGY LAZAR TOURS BUDAPEST'S EIGHTH DISTRICT

LD251856 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, has been visiting Jozsefvaros [Budapest's eighth district] since this morning. He acquainted himself with the district and inspected several plants in the Ganz Mavag. In the afternoon, he attended a conference of the District's Aktiv and spoke to the leaders of education institutes about the situation in higher education. District party committee secretary (Laszlo Oroszi) greeted the chairman of the Council of Ministers and briefed him on the work of Jozsefvaros's enterprises and cooperatives, and on the living conditions of the district's 120,000 population.

Gyorgy Lazar was told that construction is continuing, but at a slower rate for financial reasons. On hearing this, the chairman of the Council of Ministers asked why the ground-floors of already completed houses were boarded up, because when he was in the district 5 years ago, he was told that here, as nowhere else in the capital, the rows of stores and service establishments would be set up not in individual buildings but on the ground-floors of prefabricated and panel houses. The district leader's answer, albeit not reassuring, was that unfortunately, there are no builders to construct the shops. In this connection, Gyorgy Lazar noted that in the coming years we must strive, in more difficult economic conditions, not only to build a great deal and make changes, but also we should endeavor to bring to a successful conclusion what has been started. This applies, of course, not only to the districts, but also to every sphere of the people's economy.

During the morning, Gyorgy Lazar visited the Ganz Mavag factory.

Flexibility was one of the topics discussed at the afternoon session of the aktiv, in which representatives of the district's plants took part. Gyorgy Lazar spoke about topical international and domestic political issues. He said the state of balance in the people's economy has improved, and production has also become more active. We have also managed to ensure permanency in the level of surplus, in accordance with the resolutions currently in force. Of course, we also have problems; among these he mentioned the difficult adaptation of our economy.

At the meeting of the aktiv, a topic which has occupied virtually everybody for days, weeks and months was discussed. This wa the 5-day working week. Gyorgy Lazar had the following to say in this connection:

[Begin recording] I say with slight trepidation that we have now started the transition to the 5-day working week. Generally speaking, reading the press and listening to reports, I have begun to wonder whether it is not a national calamity that there will be more free time. [laughter] There are so many problems and difficulties. What will happen with this, what will happen with that, what will happen with us [words indistinct] while we enjoy the advantages of the 5-day working week? We have not stopped talking about it. We have been saying it for years. But it is not possible for us to go over to the 5-day working week now in such a way that we can reduce the working time from 44 to 40 hours. [end recording]

Gyorgy Lazar's visit to Budapest's eighth district ended at the time of our broadcast.

Lazar Quoted at Meeting

LD251904 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1930 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpt] In the afternoon, Gyorgy Lazar met the Budapest Eighth District's party committee members, as well as state and mass organization leaders, at a session of the aktiv. We now present a recorded extract from his speech at the aktiv:

[Begin recording] Naturally, the affairs of the country were also mentioned at the discussions, as was also the question of where and in what way our work should be improved. It seems to me we had things to note mutually. At least, I heard many things during the talks -- both in the district party committee and in the Ganz Mavag -- which I will remember. But, to make absolutely certain, I have also noted them down. These are things to which the government must also devote attention and care. These are working meetings, whose objective is to seek and find -- with joint thinking and later joint action -- the solutions to the tasks whose solution will advance us, our joint great cause and the work of constructing socialism. [end recording]

BRIEFS

CULTURE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN -- Gyorgy Nador, director-general of the Institute for International Culture, and Tatsuro Matsumae, vice-president of the Culture Federation of Japan, signed an agreement here today expanding cultural and scientific cooperation for two more years. The first such agreement was signed in 1969. The now-signed agreement calls for support for research efforts by Hungarian and Japanese scholarship students and the exchange of art exhibitions. Mr Tatsuro has been received by a deputy of the minister of culture, Ferenc Ratkai. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 28 Sep 81 LD]

FRG CULTURAL COMMITTEE -- The mixed cultural committee envisioned in cultural cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the FRG held its constituent meeting 14-17 September in Budapest. The development of cultural relations between the two countries was reviewed and views on prospects for development were exchanged at the meeting. The FRG delegation, which was led by envoy Dr Horst Kullak-Ulbick, was received by Karoly Szarka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Ferenc Ratkai, deputy minister of culture. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Sep 81 p 4 AU]

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL'S ARRIVAL -- At the invitation of Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation and postal affairs, Anti Zelic, member of the SFRY Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, arrived for an official friendly visit to Budapest on Monday. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Sep 81 p 4 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 28 SEP SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

PAP Reviews Proceedings

LD282122 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep (PAP) -- The first speaker to take the floor after the Solidarity congress in Gdansk resumed its debates this morning was the invited guest, Prof Edward Lipinski. He read to the congress a declaration of the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] workers' defence committee, which he described as the group's testament. The declaration which recalled KOR's hitherto activity stated that on the 5th anniversary of the organization's existence it regarded its work to be finished as KOR's functions have been taken over by other independent social forces, in particular Solidarnosc.

Next, a discussion on the election regulations has begun.

At the Solidarity congress debates underway in Gdansk, this morning the delegates discussed voting regulations. The aim was to determine the fairest voting regulations in elections to national authorities (?that would) at the same time provide for the most efficient activity of union authorities.

Legal, social and moral aspects were discussed. It also turned out that various regions have divergent interests.

One of the dividing lines is between small and big regions. As one speaker said, there is an alternative: The voting regulations may support the strength of the strongest regions or consolidate the coalition of weaker regions. The procedure of adopting particular provisions of the voting regulations is rather complex and time-consuming. So far, the quota have been adopted for elections to the National Consultative Commission [NCC]: It will be 1 to 140,000, i.e. one delegate will represent 140,000 members in the NCC. Thus, the NCC will consist of 69 people.

When the congress resumed debates in the afternoon, the delegates gave a warm welcome to Jadwiga Jankowska of Warsaw, author of the radio broadcast "Polish August," which won the Prix Italia yesterday.

Two congress guests took the floor: President of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions Jean Dubarre and president of the Swiss Confederation of Christian Trade Unions Dr. Guido Casetti.

Third Day Activities

LD290958 Warsaw PAP in English 0848 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep (PAP) -- On its third day of debates, the national Solidarity congress ended the first reading of the proposed electoral order which will soon allow for the preparation of the lists of candidates to the union's national authorities. The proposals for a number of resolutions also went through the first reading today. So far, however, the congress did not set down to its main task -- that is to work out the union's programme, anxiously awaited by Poles nationwide.

Today's debates were preceded by a speech by Professor Edward Lipinski, a guest of the congress, who read out a statement of the workers' defence committee, KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], describing it as "the last will of this group, which closes its activity." The statement said that now, when "independent social institutions were established, and first and foremost Solidarity, KOR objectives were fulfilled."

In the following debate on the electoral order the delegates discussed such principles of the elections to the national authorities that would combine both justice and effectiveness, taking into account the legal, social and moral norms. The debate showed differences in interests of various regions, especially between the big and small ones.

Many speakers underlined the need to represent all the regions, even the smallest ones, in the union authorities since a failure to do so would deny representation in the supreme union organs to more than half a million members from small regions.

In a final voting the congress resolved that one seat in the National Commission would represent 140,000 members. The National Commission is to comprise 69 persons elected from the regional lists and, together with heads of the regions, 107 members.

Closing the morning debate, Deputy Chairman of Solidarity mine committee at the Szczyglowice colliery Wlodzimierz Czapko described to the delegates the course of events that had taken place at his mine on September 23 and the aftermath of the developments. This incident was found a successive provocative act against Solidarity.

The congress received greetings from Secretary General of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions Jean Clivar, President of the Christian Trade Unions of Switzerland Guido Casetti, and representive of the Solidarity Union of Free Poles in Australia Woutek Ejmont.

Referring to the dissolution of the workers' defence committee KOR at a news conference tonight, Solidarity congress press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz termed it as one of the key events of the third day of the congress debates. He stated that "KOR had greatly contributed to creating Solidarity (...) and to defending civil rights in Poland. A resolution was proposed to honour the contribution of the committee."

Jan Jozef Lipski, KOR member and Mazowsze region delegate, who was invited to the press conference at the request of newsmen, said that KOR's activity actually ceased several months ago, already. All the committee members participate actively today in the work of Solidarity. The union, which actually is a huge social movement, will successfully take over all the functions of the committee, fulfilling them with a much better result.

KOR Disbanded

LD281946 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Report by correspondent Goeran Skaansberg from Gdansk]

[Text] The KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] in Poland has been disbanded. This was announced at the congress of the free trade union movement, Solidarity, in Gdansk. The KOR, which has always been viewed unfavorably by the authorities, is no longer thought necessary now that Solidarity exists. But a new opposition group has already been formed.

At the same time as the socialist veteran, Edward Lipinski, announced this morning that KOR has now decided to end its activity, but that the fight for human rights must be continued, the decision was commented on sourly by the party paper TRYBUNA LUDU. The KOR does not in this way stop serving the interests of the country, but will instead fulfill its mission within Solidarity, TRYBUNA LUDU says. Almost all expressions of extremist trends in Solidarity, almost every so-called spontaneous protest, have been initiated by some KOR member, it is stated. And now, the paper says, it is more profitable for the KOR members to act under the protection of Solidarity than in KOR's own, more controversial name. And TRYBUNA LUDU notes: The cuckoo's egg which now has been laid in Solidarity's nest does not contain a yolk, but a counterrevolutionary mine. To this may be added that the fight for human rights in Poland has now reached such an extent that KOR has made itself unnecessary. The KOR's long-term goal, which includes free parliamentary elections, has now (?been taken over by Solidarity), which for a long time has not been merely a trade union, but also a broad democratic social movement supported by the great majority of Poles. The KOR has played out its role, but its ideas have a greater response than ever in the Polish society.

However, at the same time that the KOR now ceases to exist, and can no longer be pointed out by the authorities as the big schemer behind Solitarity's scenes, another political opposition movement has emerged. It is the so-called (?clubs) [words indistinct] in Poland, which was presented at a press conference here this afternoon. In its direction it resembles the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland, whose leader was prosecuted a few months ago for subversive activity. On its program this new organization has the following points, among others: to work for the national sovereignty of the Polish people and for basic civil rights; to prepare the society for free elections; and to work for Poland's economic independence, in other words to reduce the economic dependence on the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries. The founding declaration has been signed by some 50 people, including several local Solidarity leaders and many intellectuals. The purpose obviously is to influence the free trade union movement and try to persuade it to take up the fight for independence from the Soviet Union. It is certain that the new political opposition will arouse just as much bad blood among the authorities as the KOR. Whether it will then gain anything like the same penetration is another matter.

KOR Views Solidarity as Heir

LD281912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Kajetan Gruszecki commentary]

[Text] Tonight's newscasts report that Prof Edward Lipinski announced at the Solidarity congress that KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] is now dissolved. On the face of it this would be a logical move: After all, against whom or what is it necessary to defend workers today? Yet it is only a semblance, because it follows from the announcement that KOR has made the Solidarity union its heir. This is an ambiguous game. An illegal opposition organization consisting of a few score members wishes to transform itself into a legal organization with several million members. What relation has this with the statements made by hundreds of Solidarity organizations at enterprises asserting that they take their stand on the grounds of socialism? What relation has this with the KOR program for the gradual disintegration of the system now existing in Poland?

The news coming in from Gdansk is far from optimistic. Although we have no knowledge of the entire course of the congress, it is already well-known that an opportunity to speak is granted to those who oppose socialism and constitutional authority -- precisely those on whom KOR counts as its heirs. Therefore it is not important whether KOR dissolves itself or not, what is most important is how its political testament will be treated by the millions of Solidarity members. Many of them said that advisers who lead the union into a political wilderness will be rejected by the majority of workers. In the interest of the nation, this is the immediate conclusion that can be arrived at on the basis of the statement which you have heard about in tonight's newscast bulletin.

Election Procedure Debated

LD281402 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] A discussion of the electoral law is in progress at today's session of Solidarity's congress in Gdansk.

In this part of the session, legal, social and moral arguments (?intersect). Divergences of interest between the individual regions and between larger and smaller regions are also becoming apparent. As one of the speakers put it, among the contending conceptions are these two: an electoral procedure for the ascendancy of the strongest regions and one to strengthen the coalition of the weaker regions.

The procedure for adopting particular decisions in the electoral law is too complicated and drawn out. So far a representative norm has been set up for elections to the National Commission. It is to be 1 per 140,000, that is, 1 National Consultative Commission delegate is to represent 140,000 members. With such a composition, the National Commission will number 69 persons.

Draft Program Viewed

NC282212 Paris AFP in English 2156 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Gdansk, 28 Sep (AFP) -- A draft program issued today by Poland's Solidarity union would, if adopted, announce the union's bid to take an active role in the revamping of the state and the nation's economy, "so as to save Poland from destruction."

The draft, issued to the on-going national congress of Solidarity here, also called for "pluralism of opinions, and social, political and cultural pluralism," leaving out the ritual reference to "the leading role of the Communist Party" within Polish society.

It called for "a new mode of elections" and also for "a new social contract," which conference sources explained meant some sort of a synthesis of the hundreds of agreements [word indistinct] between the various Solidarity branches over the past year with the government or between the national union and the state on specific subjects.

The 40-page program will eventually come up for a vote at the congress here, but it was by no means certain it would be adopted.

It also contained an important passage pledging that Solidarity would "respect the balance of power established in Europe after World War II and Poland's place in that system," and declared that Solidarity's participation in changes by no means implied any "reopening of the question of the alliance with the Soviet Union."

In the crucial passage about Solidarity's future role, the draft said that the union "can no more content itself with putting pressure on the authorities" but "proposes to act to transform the state and the economy..."

The formula, relatively soft compared to some earlier Solidarity phrasing, did not disguise however the underlying firmness of principle as expressed in the call for "a self-managed republic."

Among highlights at the congress today, meanwhile, was a speech by Edward Lipinski, a 93-year-old economist who announced the dissolution of KOR, a group orginally founded in 1976 to come to the help of workers victimized by repression. It acted as adviser to Solidarity from the day the union was set up.

The organization had long been singled out by officials both in Warsaw and Moscow as among the pernicious influences on Solidarity.

"It is their socialism that is anti-socialist," Mr Lipinski told his audience, in answer to past charges of anti-socialism against Kor by the authorities.

Jan Jozef Lipski, another KOR official, later said at a news conference that all of the dissolved organization's members had joined Solidarity.

Meanwhile, in Warsaw, party First Secretary Stanislaw Kania received an East German Politburo member, Konrad Naumann, the top party official in East Berlin. According to PAP news agency, the meeting focused on "the development of friendly relations" between the two parties.

Resolutions Discussed

LD282134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Another day of debates of the second round of the national congress of Solidarity's delegates has ended in Gdansk. During the last part of the debates today the delegates examined during the first reading a number of resolutions, including those that deal with workers' self-government and the position of the National Consultative Commission Presidium regarding this matter. The first reading of draft electoral regulations also took place. The draft is to be discussed at the congress tomorrow.

Self-Government Debated

LD291008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Yesterday, on the third day of the Solidarity congress, the first reading of the draft electoral regulations was completed, and that of several draft resolutions.

Here are portions of some speeches on the issue of self-government. The delegate for Lower Silesia, Karol Modzelwski, said that the union masses are disappointed with the compromise [resolution]. He said, among other things: We shall proceed like a battering ram and we shall not give up. For us the basic direction of action is the struggle for self-government.

The delegate from Mazowsze, Henryk Bak, said: We are left with the fact -- whether we like it or not, so that our [word indistinct] is attractive -- we must enter the social and political field. This awaits us, because we have not discussed the matter of self-government sensibly.

In his turn, Andrzej Gwiazda said: The people who decided this, forgot that they are the representatives of 10 million members. Two groups are contending for power: the one which has it and has an armed detachment to defend this power, and the second which does not have this power but has an armed crowd at its disposal. The statement by the KKP [National Consultative Commission] was one more mistake by people who -- instead of being representatives -- discuss matters over the heads of its members, believing that they have their confidence and can use the grass roots as tools, said Andrzej Gwiazda.

He further said: The greatest mistake our union has committed -- the authorities of our union -- is the fact that for over half a year it has stopped speaking to the people. It only speaks to the government; it speaks in a language understood by the government, by the authorities, without looking to see how this is received by our members.

SOLIDARITY CONGRESS DELIBERATIONS RESUME 29 SEP

LD291022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The fourth day of the deliberations of the second round of the national NSZZ Solidarity congress has opened in Gdansk. An overall discussion has begun on the report of the National Consultative Commission with the exclusion of the matter of workers' self-government which was discussed earlier by the delegates on a broad scale.

The second reading of the election regulations and of a number of resolutions is envisaged today. After the lunchbreak discussion on policy will most probably be getting under way. The Mandates Commission will present a communique on the subject of election procedure and of the setting up of lists of candidates. The matter of approval for the activities of the outgoing national authorities of the union will also be discussed.

PEOPLE POLLED ON REACTION TO SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

LD291010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The Polish Gallup -- in other words, the public opinion research center (?and of studio program) attached to the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs -- carried out a poll in the period between the first and second rounds of the Solidarity congress on topics connected with this event. Here are some opinions:

In response to the question of whether the congress and its resolutions will intensify or reduce tension in the country, 43 percent of those polled said that the congress will intensify tensions and 20 percent that it will reduce them. The controversial matter of the range of issues with which Solidarity is occupying itself was also subjected to social evaluation. Almost one third expressed the opinion that Solidarity is going beyond the sphere with which it ought to be occupying itself. However, the majority, 55 percent, stated that it is occupying itself properly. As regards Solidarity's aims and demands, which are being formulated today, 48 percent of those polled said that they believe that they are correct, 4 percent said they are too moderate, and 23 percent said they are too radical.

As regards the tactics of action, 39 percent of those polled expressed the conviction that Solidarity should be more prepared to make concessions and compromises, 16 percent said that it should be more compliant, and 35 percent of those polled said that Solidarity should act as it has until now.

NATIONAL PRESS COMMENTS ON SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

LD281104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 28 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The leading items in the papers are reports on the second round of the Solidarity congress. (Leszek Betkowski) and (Janusz Rajter), special correspondents of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, write:

The main subject of the first 2 days of the second round of the national congress of NSZZ Solidarity, the new statutes on workers' self-government and enterprises, proved to be a hydrogen bomb of sorts. Some people tried to accelerate its explosion at all costs whereas others did everything they could to prevent this. At the same time, both sides tried not to exhibit directly their intentions, and they succeeded in doing this because the object of the discussion was not clearly defined for a long period. There was a clash between arguments relating to formally different matters: first, relating to the content of the statutes themselves -- are they acceptable to the delegates and do they measure up to what they envisaged self-government to be? Second, relating to the compromise decision of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium which made it possible for the Sejm statutes to be adopted in precisely this form, some delegates said that this diverged from the resolution of the first round of the congress which demanded that a referendum be held. Third and finally, the personal ambitions and rivalries between certain activities of the union came to the fore. This was a declaration as it were of the approaching election struggle.

All the polemics directed against the statutes appealed more to the emotions than to commonsense and did not even shun run-of-the-mill demagoguery, says ZYCIE WARSZAWY. One of the speakers did not hesitate to make an accusation out of the statement that social tension has declined as a result of the statutes being passed. Deep mistrust in the apparatus of the authorities leads certain people to draw conclusions that only if one forces through one's own stance 100 percent and unconditionally can there be guarantees of maintaining one's own strong position.

Against this backdrop one can see the outlines of a clear division among those taking part in the discussion. Those who, even though they speak of struggle, are nevertheless thinking of dialogue based on partnership are, it seems, gaining ascendancy, the ZYCIE WARSZAWY special correspondents state in their report from the Solidarity congress.

TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent Jerzy Bielecki, citing statements made by delegates which express [word indistinct] statutes on self-government and enterprises in the form adopted by the Sejm, says: One would like to ask the question: What do you want, gentlemen? Constitutional principles, including the leading role of the party, are accepted in the union statement whose first paragraph has just been adopted. As soon as an outline appears of a procedure for constructive solutions and for moving the economic reform forward people are urged to call in question the stance of the Sejm. What is one to call this?

The TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent continues by saying that support, however, was also expressed from the congress rostrum for the decision of the KKP Presidium. Concern for people, whose mandates the delegates have, was shown in these speeches even though they were controversial; and there was also concern for the fates of the union and its constructive activities in the present crisis situation. At this juncture TRYBUNA LUDU quotes an excerpt from Lech Walesa's speech to the effect: We must finally try to define ourselves, adopt a position and not be placed in a position of maintaining a Poland as it really is. We do not yet know how and we do not yet know. [sentence as received] Somebody is trying to knock down the Sejm and knock down the government. [passage indistinct] I will not be deceived by such methods.

At the end of the commentary Jerzy Bielecki expresses the hope that the essential and constructive undercurrent of the discussions and resolutions of the Solidarity congress will gain the upper hand.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Commentary

LD291012 Warsaw PAP in English 0903 GMT 29 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep (PAP) -- In a commentary on the Solidarity congress, Wieslaw Kozyra wrote in ZYCIE WARSZAWY that "the first days of the second round of the Solidarity congress were the days of polarization of stances into two main camps: through political methods, an endorsement of compromises, through talks, and through pressure and concessions. I see one camp as advocates of dialogue and agreement with the government side. The other are those who see the implementation of the union's goals by way of dictates. Representatives of this camp will not accept any compromises."

"The nearly two-day-long attack against the compromising decision of the National Consultative Commission [NCC] should be interpreted as an attack against Lech Walesa himself and also an attack against all those members of the NCC who either have moderate inclinations or advocate the principle of talks and negotiations."

The author expects that the outcome of this struggle will be decided by a voting of "the silent majority" and that "the congress as a whole will adopt a positive stance on the Sejm law on self-management and at the same time will condemn the activities of the NCC Presidium which do not comply with formal requirements."

He also expects that "like at the latest PUWP Congress when the delegates cut off the (extreme) wings, at the Solidarity congress they will cut off one wing -- the radical, for there is no other wing in Solidarity. There is the centre led by Lech Walesa. It will win."

'War on Government'

LD290928 Warsaw PAP in English 0835 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep (PAP) -- A PAP commentator wrote today that the first phase of the Solidarity congress was critically evaluated by the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC and the government. The discussion and the resolutions were running counter to the principles of the Polish foreign policy. Many delegates proclaimed struggle against authority.

Although the first stage of the congress at the Oliwia Assembly Hall in Gdansk raised protest and concern, the state authorities did not withdraw the hand extended to Solidarity. They expected the second phase not to be conducted under the baton of extremists. They thought that the glaringly negative assessment of the line adopted at the beginning of September would bring the Solidarity leader [as received] to reason, incite in them the feeling of responsibility for the fate of the country.

Speaking at the Sejm on September 24, Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski declared that the policy of agreement and partnership depended on changing the line adopted by the congress delegates during the first phase of the debates.

During the first three days of the second stage of the national Solidarity congress, the premier's appeal was ignored as if it did not exist at all. Instead, the contents and the mood of the debate indicate that the charges put by the party leadership and government against the resolutions of the first stage of the congress find full justification and have not lost their meaning.

During the first three days of the second phase, the subjective discussion concerned the [word indistinct] laws on self-management and enterprise which were adopted in a shape respectful for Solidarity's point of view. Yet, the congress does not want to recognize this fact as an attempt of the supreme state authorities to create a platform of agreeable, conflictless cooperation. This compromise -- and this was still another far reaching compromise on the part of the state authorities -- is treated only as a jump-board for a successive confrontation. The area has already been drawn: It is the question of the list of special priority enterprises which must remain under legally regulated, special supervision of the state authorities. This list has not yet been prepared; the government has not yet said how many and which enterprises must have a different status. And already now Andrzej Celinski, secretary of Solidarity's National Consultative Council, states that the government will try to cheat and destroy the worker strivings for self-management.

Andrzej Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the outgoing chairman [as received] of the NCC [National Consultative Commission], proposed in his speech that the influence of the state on industry be curbed to the production of military equipment, though also in this area it would be better if the self-management could decide whether military production was profitable. The magnanimous will to respect the country's defensive needs he termed so that "we justly give the deuce what belongs to the deuce." This deuce is the state.

Delegate Kupszejko, a plenipotentiary of the Silesian-Dabrowa region for reform and self-management, when pondering whether the congress was to demand already an amendment of the just adopted law on worker self-management or not, proposed conciliatory to "temporarily suspend this verdict."

Not only the current compromises and all the prospects for agreement in the future were attacked, but so were the future compromises.

Such is the political climate of the congress. Can any authority in the world, or anybody in the world, treat seriously the appeals for cooperation and declarations voicing the will of agreement from a congress that breathes with hatred?

Can a state which wanted to be a partner of Solidarity cherish such illusions also after the congress which, in its every word, proclaims a war against the government of its country and the political and legal principles which it solemnly swore before the court to respect?

RAKOWSKI INTERVIEW ON SOLIDARITY REPORTED

LD281734 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep (PAP) -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI publishes a lengthy interview with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski on topical issues concerning the current situation in the country. M. Rakowski, in answer to various questions, said in part:

After the failure of the country's leadership formulated by Gierek and people close to him, the party managed not only to carry out wide-ranging cadre changes, but also managed to work out a political formulation for resolving conflicts, some of them critical. This has found its reflection in the orientation well-known today -- the line of agreement.

M. Rakowski went on to say: I consider that a more-or-less organized, conscious action is being conducted in Poland, directed at maintaining distrust of the government. For instance, I hear that it is said in the Solidarity ranks: We do not trust this government and will not trust the next few cabinets, either. It is hard to establish here what few means -- it could signify another 15 or 20 years. I ask myself whether this lack of trust is really only the result of errors, or whether it is perhaps maintained deliberately. Over the last 2 or 3 months a faction has appeared manifesting a great desire to play the role of a political opposition to the PZPR, to the government. It was just this tendency which dominated during the first stage of the Solidarity congress.

I consider that the quarter-military cabinet -- one might describe it thus -- plays a positive role today. In the light of the country's present situation it has been a good thing that the structure of the Army has not succumbed to crisis [ne poodalas krizisu]. Polish troops play an extremely important role as a factor for stabilization.

A certain distinction is very important and necessary. One cannot view Solidarity in general terms, for then we insult millions of working people who have nothing in common with the opposition and who are but an object of manipulation. Over the last 2 or 3 months a faction has appeared manifesting a great desire to play the role of a political opposition to the PZPR, to the government. It was just this tendency which dominated during the first stage of the Solidarity congress. Thus, for example, the organizer of the so-called Polish Party of Labor, a certain Mr Milewski from Gdansk, is planning to remove the entire political, oppositional element from Solidarity, and the trade union as is left will be exclusively a trade union movement. There are other conceptions, too, which I think are, on the whole, unrealistic. Herein lies the drama of a certain section of the Solidarity leaders, because for them, calm is political death, calm means the prospect of changing only into a professional movement. If someone denies claims on a desire to seize power and at the same time accepts a message to the working people in the USSR and in other countries of Eastern Europe, and states that he is working out his thesis on election to People's Council, and so on and so forth, is not that an aspiration to seize power? The presence of various tendencies in Solidarity is perceptible with the naked eye, and I therefore share the view of Lech Walesa, who said that the trade union is at a crossroads. It must choose the path either of political opposition or of partner-like cooperation with the government. This I do not deny, but I feel that we are at a political stage in Poland at which one must leave no reservations. There can be no partnership with anticommunists, with opponents and enemies of the PZPR and the people's government. The partnership can only be based on unanimous cooperation with room for mutual criticism.

SOLIDARITY, GOVERNMENT HOLD TALKS ON MINING ISSUES

Extraction Resolution Discussed

LD282120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Talks between government representatives and the National Coordinating Committee of the mining section of NSZZ Solidarity regarding the basis and purpose of implementing Resolution No 199 of the Council of Ministers, pertaining to ways for insuring an increased extraction of coal and other raw materials mined underground, are taking place in the office of the Council of Ministers today. Members of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission are also taking part in the talks.

It is the opinion of Solidarity's representatives that this resolution constitutes yet another attempt to introduce a kind of mobilization fund which, in accordance with agreements concluded earlier, had been abrogated. Among mining workforces in collieries it is giving rise to much disquiet, adversely affecting the extraction levels.

More Details of Talks

LD290316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Talks were in progress until late in the night between government and NSZZ Solidarity representatives concerning the Council of Ministers' Resolution No 199.

The talks concerned the means of ensuring an increase in the extraction of hard coal and other raw materials extracted from deep mines. They were chaired by Minister Stanislaw Cidsek. The talks were held because of the controversies regarding this resolution, with which the government intended to organize mine extraction work and create conditions for a maximum increase in hard coal extraction, including extraction on work-free days.

Solidarity states that the resolution constitutes nothing but a return to the so-called mobilization fund which was abolished this May. After a lengthy discussion, the Solidarity representatives proposed that efforts to enact Resolution No 199 be suspended and that negotiations begin with the miners' workforce on changing the principles of payment contained in this document.

The government side stated that the government will consider the [word indistinct] of Resolution No 199 when the trade unions present realistic proposals, supplementary or otherwise, guaranteeing an increase in coal extraction.

During the discussion, it was proposed several times that representatives of all the interested organizations [word indistinct] should sit at a common table and participate in the future negotiations, which are so important both for all miners and for the entire country.

FURTHER DETAILS OF SZCZYGLOWICE MINE STRIKE

Background Explained

LD281936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Monday was the fifth day of the strike at the Szczyglowice mine in Knurow. The strikers demand the release from custody of Tadeusz Arendt, chairman of the Factory Founding Committee NSZZ Solidarity, who is being held in connection with the recent incident during which the chairman of the work's council of the miners trade union was insulted.

PAP learns that today the prosecutor's office sent the file of the case to the regional court in Rybnik. The court will examine Tadeusz Arendt's complaint questioning the justification of his arrest. The court has also received a letter containing a proposal for social warranty. Thus, the conflict is continuing.

Formerly some 14,500 tons of coal were extracted daily at the Szczyglowice mine.

'Versions' of Causes

LD281956 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Apart from accounts on the work of the Sejm, today's Katowice press publishes extensive reportage pertaining to events at the Szczyglowice mine. In a TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA report (Jozef Jan) and (Miroslaw Zelazny) give a very precise account of the events which are disturbing the mining community so much. They also accord extensive coverage to several versions of these events, and every version is different. It is the opinion of the editor (Adam Bronikowski) that it is up to the journalist to decide to which person he chooses to talk. The Szczyglowice mine Solidarity refused to present its position, despite the reporters' requests. It was only later that an attempt was made to persuade a television crew to film an interview with miners, when the editor (Bronikowski) had already left.

The version presented by Jan Matenka, chairman of the works council of the Szczyglowice Miners' Trade Union, is remarkable for its description of how he was carted away in a wheelbarrow. I was being carted away, Jan Matenka says, fully conscious that as a party member of 20 years standing and as a trade union activist, I could not permit physical clashes to take place.

However, the version presented by Solidarity contains an accusation that the television news team was less than honest in talking to a stooge who does not represent the workforce's opinion. It was, above all, this fact that gave rise to indignation among the workforce and led to the chairman of the industrial trade unions [as heard] being carted away in a wheelbarrow.

The news that the prosecutor issued warrants for the arrest of Tadeusz Arendt, chairman of the works' Solidarity, also gave rise to anger among the workforce. It was in this context that Szczyglowice miners proclaimed the strike. In their extensive account, TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA reporters also presented the position of the mine director, the mine party organization, the National Coordinating Committee of Solidarity's mining section and the Miners' Trade Union.

TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA reporters are not trying to apportion blame. In conclusion, they state that for a long time Solidarity's unionists have been saying that strikes are the ultimate weapon. However, it turns out that this is merely theory.

Industrial TU's Condemn Strikes

LD252136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions has resolutely protested against what it calls an impermissible violation of union and citizen freedoms by the adventurist elements of the NSZZ Solidarity organization in the Szczyglowice coal mine.

We condemn, the protest states, the use of all forms of terror and physical force by people who call themselves unionists. We demand that the authorities justly punish those who are guilty of perpetrating the current incident.

DIFFICULTIES WITH MINERS' PAY, MEDICAL STUDENTS

LD282130 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 28 Sep (PAP) -- In connection with the strike proclaimed at the Szczyglowice mine, press spokesman for the labour ministry said that "there are no grounds for employees of the mine to be paid a compensation for the time of the strike from state funds. The strike has been staged not in defence of collective employee interests or rights and freedoms, but in order to exert inadmissible pressure on the prosecution acting in protection of the rule of law. To demand by way of strike that a person temporarily detained on the account of his violation of the criminal code in force be released is an inadmissible form of pressure on state bodies. Thus, the strikers are not eligible to compensation from state funds for such a strike," the labour ministry spokesman said.

The dispute continues between authorities of the medical academies of Warsaw and Katowice and candidates who were not admitted to the schools. The authorities of the two universities say the admission quota are limited due to a shortage of space.

The Silesian district council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students recently issued a protest against this decision. The candidates and their parents threatened with a sit-in.

The senate of Warsaw's medical academy met today to discuss the situation. In a voting by secret ballot, 22 out of 23 people voted against increasing the number of first year students. After they heard the decision, some parents repeated threats of a sit-in.

SIERADZ WORKS HOLDS WARNING STRIKE OVER SUPPLIES

LD252128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] The growing supply problems have inflamed the situation among the population in Sieradz Voivodship. During the morning the works enterprise in Poddebice, where the workforces are represented in the Coordinating Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of the Sieradz region, held a 2-hour warning strike.

The voivodship authorities were also threatened with protest actions throughout the region by a general meeting of the Sieradz regional Solidarity if supplies are not improved by 10 October and if fair shares are not restored in the allocation of sought-after goods between the individual localities of the voivodship.

STRIKE ALERT IN CZESTOCHOWA CALLED OVER ARREST

'Uncensored Publications'

LD281858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] A strike alert was announced this morning in five of the largest work establishments in Czestochowa Voivodship.

The resolution adopted by the Presidium of NSZZ Solidarity, Czestochowa, states that the strike alert is to protest against the arrest and prosecution of Marian Zembrzuski.

Let us recall that Marian Zembrzuski was arrested 15 August by the Citizens' Militia while posting antistate leaflets directed against our alliances. He was released from detention on a guarantee from the regional board. At the same time the prosecutor's office and the voivoda received an undertaking from the regional authorities that Marian Zembrzuski will not engage in this kind of activity.

It was stated at the prosecutor's office that this undertaking has not been kept, since Zembrzuski has continued to deal in the sale of uncensored publications.

Prisoners' Hunger Strike

NC281842 Paris AFP in English 1825 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] (?Warsaw), 28 Sep (AFP) -- The five biggest enterprises in the Czestochowa region were today on strike alert to protest against the arrest of a member of the regional branch of the independent trade union federation Solidarity, PAP news agency reported.

PAP said the man, Marian Zembrzuski, was first arrested last August 15 while sticking up "antistate" posters and posters hostile to Poland's allies. He was freed under oath but resumed his illegal activities and was rearrested.

A trade union source, meanwhile, said that Chrystofonosz Tulasz, a Solidarity leader in the Jelenia Gora region of southwest Poland, arrested last week under similar circumstances, last Thursday went on a hunger strike in which he was joined by fellow prisoners.

The source said the protest movement was "speedily and brutally repressed."

URSUS RESOLUTION SEEN AS 'SELF-DESTRUCTIVE'

LD281524 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 28 Sep 81

["Shocking Resolution From Ursus Factory Department" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep (PAP) -- Reporting on a fiercely anti-Soviet and anti-state resolution adopted September 22 by a group of workers employed at an Ursus tractor factory department to protest the recent PUWP Political Bureau and Soviet Government statements, the weekend edition of ZYCIE WARSZAWY described the document as inconsiderate and bordering on insanity.

While acknowledging the reasons for people's readiness to speak tough as a result of the continued tension and concern for the future in this country, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said the resolution in question went beyond acceptable limits and inspired tension as a provocation itself. In this context the paper stressed the need for talks irrespective of whether we suspect the partner of ill will or not.

In its reaction to the resolution, the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today said the resolution is a series of insinuations, abuse, and insults and is permeated with hatred for the Soviet Union bordering on insanity. The paper also pointed to the fact that the resolution is based on the vocabulary of Radio Free Europe.

An anti-Soviet affair is the shortest way to national self-destruction and to threatening our independent existence within secure borders, the paper warned. With an eye to this country's raison d'etre, the paper called for active opposition towards anti-Soviet attacks by branding them high treason. The anti-Soviet campaign in this country marks a departure from the line of agreement, the paper charged.

The resolution in question described the authorities in Poland as totalitarian, antihuman and antiworker. It claimed that Polish soldiers will never more be lured by lousy, criminal propaganda. It charged the authorities with showing no interest in the common homeland and with being concerned with their own privileges, incomes, and salaries instead. The document also claimed that the authorities are scared of Polish people, who are trying to prevent a dictatorship of Red regime in this country. "You will never have us surrender: We would rather die in the battlefield," the resolution said.

STEAMSHIP SOLIDARITY CRITICIZES PZPR'S ROLE

LD281525 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Szczecin, 28 Sep (PAP) -- The NSZZ Solidarity works commission at the Polish Steamship Company has adopted a resolution in which it expresses its disquiet at the country's increasingly complicated socioeconomic situation and at the further deepening of the economic crisis, which is leading the majority of the nation to a life on the brink of vegetation.

It is the feeling of the authors of the resolution that the PZPR's leading role has been realized during the period of the last 13 months primarily in defending the interests of the political authorities in Poland, and not in directing every effort to rescuing the nation from poverty and internal disarray or in supplying the government with wise economic conceptions that are acceptable to the general public. What is required at present in order to get the existing critical situation in the country under control is internal calm, credibility in the authorities, the halting of the one-sided seventies-style propaganda in the mass media, in particular on (DTV) [expansion unknown], a general national alliance to liquidate the crisis, and an end to the treatment of the Solidarity movement by the authorities as a political enemy, which is contrary to the spirit of August 1980.

The next section of the resolution expresses support for the resolutions of the first round of the Solidarity congress and opposition to what is termed the Politburo's tendentious interpretation of some of the congress resolutions. The resolution also adopts a stance toward the message to the working people of the countries of East Europe, a document which it treats exclusively as an act of Solidarity and brotherhood.

NEW YORK SOLIDARITY BRANCH OPENING NOTED, VIEWED

Press Conference

LD262156 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU's correspondent in the U.S. Wladyslaw Lozinski reports the Thursday opening of a Solidarity office in New York.

"At a press conference marking the opening of the office its organizer Zygmunt Przetakiewicz said he had no official authorization from Solidarity authorities to pursue public activity."

"It follows from the conference that the funds for the office, its furnishings and all expenditure come from the American AFL-CIO trade unions federation."

The correspondent notes that Przetakiewicz arrived in the USA without the consent from Polish authorities to engage in public propaganda. At the press conference, he failed to provide a satisfactory answer to the question whether this agrees with Polish law. Neither did he say whether, in accordance with American regulations, he has registered as a foreign agent.

'Expression of Disloyalty'

LD281512 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep (PAP) -- "The opening for foreign money and without the permission of state authorities of the Solidarnosc information bureau abroad is not only an expression of civil disloyalty of the inspirators of that act but also puts in a dubious light the union's political activity and its independence from foreign circles," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote commenting on the inauguration of union's information centre in New York on September 24.

"This is so because the information bureau is financed by foreign centres hostile to socialist countries and specializing in anticommunist activity. This is also an instance of violation of Solidarity union's statutory obligations and its pledge to the Polish authorities that the union will not be pursuing its own foreign policy and will not infringe on the Polish state's exclusive rights in this sphere," the daily pointed out.

TRYBUNA LUDU on New Office

LD281730 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 81

["At Someone Else's Expense" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep (PAP) -- Western news agencies have made a great fuss over the opening of "the first foreign mission" of the Solidarity trade union: a so-called information office, in New York on 24 September. Zygmunt Przetakiewicz is running it. Western agencies have attributed political significance to this event, since, according to them: Solidarity -- as Przetakiewicz stressed publicly, moreover -- has thereby started to conduct its own independent "foreign policy," writes TRYBUNA LUDU in a commentary under the above heading.

Judging from the statements made by Przetakiewicz and his American patrons, the aforementioned information office going under the name of Solidarity is totally financed by foreign centers.

The opening of the information office under the Solidarity sign without permission from the state authorities and using foreign money is not only an example of the civic disloyalty of its organizers, but also puts the trade union's political activity and its independence from foreign quarters in an ambiguous position, and it also violates the statutory obligations of Solidarity and its obligations to the Polish Government not to conduct a foreign policy and not to contend for the exclusive right of the Polish state in this field.

As we can see, the extremist politicos within the Solidarity leadership consider that they need no longer feel ashamed of the fact that their foreign activity is being financed by foreign antisocialist centers to the detriment of the interests of the state and Solidarity itself, TRYBUNA LUDU notes in conclusion.

COMMENTATOR WARNS OF ANTISOCIALIST FORCES

LD272210 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] I think that if one ponders the essence of the issue which all Poles are discussing today with great animation, one could sum it up as follows: On the one hand, as a result of the ninth congress, as a result of workers' protests, as a result of the fact that a whole series of profound reforms in socialism has been worked out, something that is referred to as the concept of socialist renewal came into being. It is aimed at reforming our socioeconomic system and, in the long term, our sociopolitical system. It is aimed at making us feel that we are in charge of the country, that the authorities are subject to controls. It is aimed at establishing a real power of the people. This front of socialist renewal has been rallied around in the wake of the Ninth PZPR Congress, something that we call the front of national agreement.

I think that there is another front of agreement, the front of agreement among antisocialist forces. Unfortunately, the situation has become such that this second front has effectively taken over the main, leading Solidarity organs, by which means it and it alone knows. It is therefore trying to use Solidarity to block these socialist changes aimed at profoundly reforming the system. And I think that these questions assume a very concrete form in at least four issues:

First, as far as the issue of economic reform is concerned, what is at stake is this: the economic reform -- I am here thinking of self-government, I am thinking here also about the issue of enterprises, the elections of directors and so on. The whole complex of issues being discussed with such animation -- is, as it were, a foundation of our economy. On the other hand, however, the forces opposing socialism, irrespective of this extensive overhaul of the fatherland, want, at the same time, to overhaul the roof too, that is, the political system. They want to create a situation in which all structures are destroyed and reorganized at the same time. This would, without fail, create either anarchy or a different power-structure altogether. And I think that this is also the case with respect to cadres, cadre changes.

We also have a matter here which can be summed up as follows: What the PZPR and forces linked with it suggest is that cadres ought to be changed on the basis of changes yet to take place, on the basis of the new, greater extent of the role played in society by self-government. However, antisocialist forces suggest a political verification here, thus departing from agreements. Namely, they suggest that all that was linked with the antisocialist opposition. There are many conflicts of this kind. This conflict also pertains to the question of the party's humility. The party, aware of mistakes, donned a hairshirt following August, not by chance. This was a conscious action. It covered its head with ashes and conscious, so to speak, of the extent of its guilt, it is showing patience and humility. This humility began to be seen by antisocialist opposition as lack of strength. The arrogance which blossomed in connection with this is, really, equal to the arrogance with which we are already familiar: Jaroszewicz' and Gierek's version. This arrogance is a manifestation of an insolent belief that socialism in our country can be overturned, for it is, in the opinion of the antisocialist opposition, a weak socialism.

I think that the statement by Premier General Jaruzelski leaves no doubts; we wish to construct a front of agreement with all those who really wish to reform socialism, to strengthen the country's socialist direction; however, there will be no agreement with the anti-socialist opposition. We will not conduct a dialogue with antisocialist forces, nor shall we sit at the same table with them.

The Solidarity congress now in session must be aware of this. The real workers' trend has to get an upper hand as was the case at the party congress.

TRYBUNA LUDU ACCUSES SOLIDARITY OF BIAS

LD261656 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep (PAP) -- The trade union association Solidarity has taken upon itself the duties of defending the interests of the working people, but is doing this one-sidedly and is also, in a biased way, interfering in areas which lie exclusively within the competence of the authorities. To be sure, it is not sufficient to talk only of demands and the interests of the public. In parallel with this there is the need for actions to guarantee conditions to meet these demands and interests, that is, a readiness to enter into such actions. This should also be accompanied by a readiness to exclude the influence on the policy of the trade union of politicos, extremists and people who aspire by one means or another to bring about a confrontation with the authorities, Robert Bryla writes in TRYBUNA LUDU. It is not erroneous to observe, the author writes, that the one-sided political activity of Solidarity which expresses itself in the constant pursuit of various areas of authority, is in essence activity that contradicts the charter of the trade union. It contradicts the radical interests of its own members. The attempts to establish a political presence, attempts which have now been going on for a considerable amount of time, rely on avoiding political responsibility and are doomed to failure since sooner or later the working class will once again recall that it is the subject of policy and not its object, just as in August 1980 it reminded the leaders of the party and state of this, the author of the article notes.

WOMAN DEFENDS SOLIDARITY, QUESTIONS PARTY AIMS

AU281330 Szczecin JEDNOSC in Polish 11 Sep 81 p 6

[Zofia Lyzbicka letter from Koszalin: "I Do Not Understand"]

[Text] Deputy Premier Rakowski has said that there is no hunger in Poland because no one can be seen swaying from hunger in the streets. Is Mr Rakowski interested in such evidence of hunger? Mr Rakowski is not and will not be hungry: the well-fed will never understand the hungry.

I am unable to believe in the authorities' good intentions when, calling themselves the people's authorities, they disregard the will of the people as attested to by the government's clash with Solidarity on the issues that are so crucial for the country's future -- the trade union law, the self-government law, the enterprise law and so on. The drafts submitted to the Sejm by the two sides differ crucially. The government drafts are not much different from the present laws and do not guarantee the changes that the country now needs as man needs air, bread and water. What they do do is to safeguard the unlimited privileges of the authorities and the party to determine the future of the country and society. They also make it possible to preserve the monopoly on "wisdom" and "infallibility," which is in conflict with every kind of logic and commonsense. Today we are feeling painfully the results of that "wisdom" and "infallibility," while the largest organization in Poland, totaling 10 million working people (not counting relatives), whch is about 30 percent of all Polish people, is being refused the right to determine its own future. Even if the government drafts were the best possible, they would be disqualified because a tremendous majority of Polish society is being ignored. In the light of such a state of affairs the constitutional assertion that "in Poland power belongs to the working people in towns and villages" sounds like irony. On the other hand, all Solidarity initiatives to lift the country out of its crisis are appraised as attempts not only to take over power, but also to change the system. Those who assert that are right with regard to the latter: Yes, we want to change the system -- to change it precisely into the socialist system. We were told in the schools and the Constitution says that the socialist system means socialized means of production and fair shares for everyone. But let anyone show me a socialized enterprise. Is it society that owns factories, enterprises and plants? And we all know very well how fairly our national income is shared. If the authorities and the party hold the Constitution and the nation for nothing, then they cannot regard themselves as the people's government and the workers party.

Deputy Premier Rakowski said that people in Solidarity are afraid that soon a time will come when public opinion will begin to present Solidarity with questions as to what it has done for Poland.... Well, I also have a question for Mr Rakowski: Have bills been presented to those who kept robbing Poland and who brought it to its present state? A common man may be sentenced to 2.5 years in jail for pinching three hens (from a TV report), but a prominent person who has appropriated some scores of millions of zlotys will, at most, be removed from the party. As a common citizen I have the right to assume that one will never bring to account those thieves of millions and millions of zlotys lest one may oneself be brought to justice. We all know: dog does not eat dog. Calculations continue to be made as to how much the strikes cost us, but it has been forgotten that our debts totaling some $25 billion are not the results of strikes and that our people are not to blame for them. However, the trouble is that "the smith is guilty, but it is the hapless who hangs." And now, too, it will not be the guilty, but our people who will have to repay those debts.

One more thing. The honest and the just are not afraid of criticism, but the government and party are still afraid of it. They continue to refuse Solidarity's request for access to the mass media, which, as the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic states, are the property of society. Well, since I also own those media, which are maintained by my money, I demand that they be made available to Solidarity, which represents a considerable section of society. I have had enough of that TV jabber and of one-sided and biased views. Let each side take a seat in front of the TV cameras and present its arguments, and we -- society -- will evaluate their worth.

WEEKLY 'SAMORZADNOSZ' TO BEGIN PUBLICATION

LD260430 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service In Polish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Summary] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP) -- We learn from Solidarity headquarters that the Chief Office for the Control of the Press, Publications and Public Performances has consented to the publication of a weekly SAMORZADNOSZ [SELF-GOVERNMENT] printing 250,000 copies. It may be recalled that SAMORZADNOSZ used to appear once a week amounting to half a column of DZIENNIK BALTYCKI [the BALTIC DAILY]. The new Solidarity weekly will be disseminated in the northern voivodships.

URBAN DISCUSSES SOLIDARNOSC CIRCULATION DISPUTE

AU281600 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Sep 81 p 2

["Dispute over the circulation of SOLIDARNOSC decision by the National Consultative Commission, Statement by the Government's Press Spokesman"]

[Text] PAP -- On 22 September the Presidium of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission [KKP] published its decision concerning the circulation of SOLIDARNOSC. The full text reads as follows:

Decision of the KKP Presidium on the authorities' withdrawal of permission for 1 million copies of SOLIDARNOSC to be circulated.

The KKP Presidium has been informed by Tadeusz Mazowiecki, SOLIDARNOSC chief editor, that the censor has refused to extend permission to publish further 1-million-copy editions of SOLIDARNOSC during the period of the congress.

That position of the authorities goes against the elementary needs of our union and its members. SOLIDARNOSC is an essential factor in formulating the union's position at the congress, because it reports on the congress deliberations both at plenary sessions and in working teams, and on the decisions adopted. The weekly is also an essential factor in shaping the opinion of union members about issues discussed during the second stage of the congress.

Since television is not covering the congress, information about the congress proceedings and decisions can be published only by our weekly. The withdrawal of permission for the weekly to be circulated in 1 million copies, already granted for the duration of the congress, is a harassment against our union. In Poland, there is enough paper for this purpose, and there is nothing to justify the decision. We demand that a decision be adopted making it possible to publish an edition of 1 million copies of SOLIDARNOSC.

We consider that the authorities must not use paper control and permits for this kind of political manipulation to the detriment of millions of working people.

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PAP asked the government's press spokesman to comment on the decision. Minister Jerzy Urban's written statement is as follows:

Even the title of the KKP Presidium's decision is misleading. The authorities neither withdrew permission for SOLIDARNOSC to be printed in 1 million copies during the congress proceedings, nor did they "withdraw permission for the weekly circulation of 1 million copies, already granted for the duration of the congress," as is formulated in the decision. Those allegations are untrue. The authorities did not apply harassment, as the KKP Presidium alleges in its decision, but did virtually the opposite: They adopted a decision in line with Solidarity's requests.

Here are the facts:

On 7 September I received the following teletype message:

"The first national congress of the delegates requests the state authorities to increase the circulation of SOLIDARNOSC to 1 million copies for the duration of the congress. Congress Presidium chairman, signature illegible. Gdansk 5 September 1981."

On the same day I answered:

"To Mr Lech Walesa, Solidarity KKP Chairman. I am pleased to inform you that the chairman of the Chief Office for the Control of the Press, Publications and Public Performances will permit today a circumstantial increase in the circulation of SOLIDARNOSC to 1 million copies while the congress proceedings are in progress. Sincerely yours, Jerzy Urban. Warsaw, 7 September 1981."

In order to grant the permission, the chairman of the Chief Office, who is in charge of those matters, had to define which and how many issues would have double circulation. The congress agenda, which was published in SOLIDARNOSC Issue No 23 and which was, in addition, sent to the state authorities, was accepted as a basis for this purpose.

The agenda provided that the congress would be held in two stages, from 5 to 7 September and from 25 September to 1 October, thus in 3 and 6 days. That showed that permission was needed for the double circulation of two issues.

On 7 September the SOLIDARNOSC chief editor requested the Chief Office to increase the circulation of five issues. On 7 September the Chief Office chairman granted permission for three issues. No appeal was made.

On 19 September Mr Janusz Onyszkiewicz, KKP press spokesman, visited me and asked in particular if the permission to print the three issues of the SOLIDARNOSC weekly meant that the periodical would obtain an additional assignment of newsprint for that purpose. I replied in the negative and said that the permission did not imply such obligations. Mr Onyszkiewicz asked the authorities to assign additional newsprint. Newsprint was the only topic of conversation on this subject. The same day or maybe the next day I telephoned Mr Onyszkiewicz to tell him that SOLIDARNOSC would obtain additional newsprint for the double circulation of the three issues authorized. Since word had been given, we did not want the permission for the increased circulation to meet with obstacles.

On 22 September the Chief Office chairman received a letter from the SOLIDARNOSC chief editor:

"The press spokesman of the Government of the Polish People's Republic has informed us that the supreme state authorities agreed that the next two issues (27 and 28) of SOLIDARNOSC weekly be circulated in 1 million copies.

"We kindly ask you to permit us to print the subsequent congress issues in the same circulation."

I say this is not true. I did not convey any information about granting permission for the subsequent issues, Nos 27 and 28. Such permission was and is nonexistent. Mr Tadeusz Mazowiecki knew that perfectly well, because on the same day, 22 September, he had a telephone conversation with me on this subject and obtained information contrary to that allegedly conveyed by me. Such are the facts.

It is difficult, to put it mildly, to cooperate with people who regard a yes to their request as a harrassment, bringing alarm in public opinion with such accusations; who consider permission granted as permission withdrawn; and, speaking generally, who tend to depart from the truth and stir up conflicts with or without any pretext.

In connection with the other allegations set forth in the decision of the KKP Presidium, it is to be borne in mind that there are no Solidarity congress proceedings transmitted by television because the radio and television team has been refused accreditation, and that SOLIDARNOSC has a larger circulation than any sociopolitical weekly. That circulation has been doubled to 1 million copies for the duration of the congress and a week beyond, although newsprint production fell drastically short of the plan, mainly because of the need to cut coal allocations to the paper industry by 200,000 tons.

Solidarity does not help increase coal output, but only makes coal extraction on Saturdays more difficult and refuses to accept the results of the negative economic phenomena it has created.

To illustrate this, let me say that we increased the circulation of three issues of SOLIDARNOSC, while simultaneously reducing the circulation or the size, or both, of 150 periodicals issued by the Prasa Workers Cooperative Publishing House. The circulation of POLITYKA, for example, was reduced by 50,000; that of PRZEKROJ by a half, or by 350,000; that of PANORAMA also by a half, or by 250,000 copies; and so forth. Two periodicals have been suspended altogether, all because of the shortage of newsprint.

It is not surprising that, in view of such a situation, all publishers and sponsors of newspapers and publications accepted all those cuts as an unpleasant need, but the KKP Presidium took the enormous doubled circulation of SOLIDARNOSC as harrassment.

The circulation of other issues of SOLIDARNOSC, except the three referred to, will not be doubled.

APPOINTING RADIO-TV PROGRAM COUNCIL DISCUSSED

AU280835 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19-20 Sep 81 p 3

[Staffer report: "Preparations To Appoint Program Council"]

[Text] In the 30th issue of the ANTENA weekly Zbigniew Tempski, general secretary of Polish Radio and Television, stated inter alia that the Program Council was one of the collegiate bodies, the operation of which -- side by side with the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs and the Scientific and Technical Council -- is determined by the organizational statute granted to the committee. That is why appointing the Program Council is a duty posed by law. The act on the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs was passed in 1960.

The materials filed in the archives of the General Secretariat of Polish Radio and Televisiton shows that the Program Council, the committee and the Scientific and Technical Council met rather consistently. After 1972 there was a long break, and then in 1977-79 the Program Council transformed itself into four branch councils -- theater, music, movies and literature. They included outstanding people, but some of these councils met altogether 3 or 4 times. In Z. Tempski's view the Theater Council was the most active and reliable.

The committee Presidium debated on three occasions the composition of the Program Council, which met last on 27 June 1972. A consultative team was set up with the participation of various organizations: the Union of Polish Journalists, Solidarity, the Federal Union and experienced radio and TV employees. At the Presidium's session it was said that the Program Council should not be larger than 50-55 people.

In line with the statute it will include five representatives of the Ministries of Culture and Arts; Science [as published]; Education and Upbringing; Foreign Affairs; and National Defense. The individual ministers appointed the following persons to sit on the council: Henryk Bieniewski, Janusz Steperski, Maria Mazur, Stefan Staniszewski and Gen Tadeusz Szacilo.

The second group comprises representatives of social organizations and creative associations. Maciej Ilowiecki will represent the Union of Polish Journalists; Jan Englert -- the Unions of Movie and Theater Artists; Wojciech Marczewski -- the Union of Polish Film Makers; Jozef Patkowski -- the Union of Polish Composers; Robert Satanowski -- the Union of Polish Musicians; Jerzy S. Sito -- the Union of Polish Writers; Tomasz Alfetowicz -- the Polish Economic Society; Wladyslaw Markiewicz -- the Polish Academy of Sciences; Prof Franciszek Adamski -- the Polish Episcopate; Rev Prof Witold Benedyktowicz -- the Polish Ecumenical Council; Ryszard Reiff -- Pax; Janusz Zablocki -- "Znak;" and Kazimierz Morawski -- the Christian Social Association.

The Program Council is to include representatives of trade unions. Participation of five youth organizations is also proposed. The council will include the following specialists: Wlodzimierz Sokorski, Prof Wlodzimierz Zawadzki, Jerzy Waldorff, Prof Aleksander Krawczuk, Prof Antonina Kloskowska as well as the committee's employees -- Jan Weber, Maciej Kwiatkowski and Mieczyslaw Kofta.

TRIAL OF SOLIDARITY MEMBER TO BEGIN 29 SEP

NC281350 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep (AFP) -- Court proceedings against a Pole accused of opinion offences opens at the southern town of Myslowice tomorrow, trade union sources said.

The hearing against 20-year-old Jozef Zajkowski is the first action of its kind to be brought by the authorities against a member of the independent trade union federation Solidarity, the sources said.

Mr Zajkowski is officially accused of hindering the duties of a government official, of insulting a political party and other offences against Poland's Government including offences in writing.

The "opinion" offences carry a maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment in Poland.

According to the regional committee for the defence of prisoners of conscience in the southern industrial region of Katowice, alleged offences relate to a meeting of Solidarity at Myslowice mine on the day the Polish Communist Party, otherwise known as the Polish United Workers' Party PUWP, opened its 9th congress.

In a speech at the Solidarity meeting Mr Zajkowski accused the Communist Party of causing Poland's economic ruin and said it was neither truly Polish, nor united, nor the party of Polish workers.

The committee said he also declared that among the delegates at the Communist Party congress were "those who had given the order to open fire on the workers in December 1970."

Although he had not been arrested Mr Zajkowski was summoned to appear before a tribunal at Myslowice tomorrow, where a tape recording was to be the principal evidence, the committee added.

The committee said the origin of the tape recording was not specified in the charges.

FARMERS URGED TO INCREASE FOODSTUFFS, PAY TAX

Bydgoszcz Meat Deliveries

LD252142 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] The Presidium of the regional executive committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers in Bydgoszcz, while calling off the protest action throughout the countryside, has issued an appeal to the farmers in the voivodship urging them to increase deliveries of foodstuff to the towns.

The appeal urges the fastest possible implementation of contractual agreements covering the supply of livestock so as to deliver more meat to the cities.

Agree to Pay Tax

LD251942 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] As a result of talks between an interministerial team led by first vice minister of agriculture and food management, Andrzej Kacala, and a commission of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, including its chairman, Jan Kulaj, an agreement has been reached on the implementation of the accords previously arrived at which concerns, among other things, the agricultural development fund and the payment for services rendered by Agricultural Circles' Cooperatives. The Presidium of the National Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has found that the objectives of the protest action which took the form of withholding payment of the third installment of taxes, has been achieved and this has provided the basis for a decision to call off the protest action. In this connection, it has been laid down that the payment of the third installment of taxes should be effected by the farmers by 3 October.

Here is what the chairman of the union, Jan Kulaj and the deputy chairman of the union, Gabriel Janowski had to say on the subject:

[Begin recording] [Kulaj] Dear farmers, in view of the fact that the agreements reached between the mixed commission and the representation of our union, at the Ministry of Agriculture, amount to a step forward and a success for our union, I appeal to all regional founding committees to call off the protest action. We are certain that this time the government side will keep its word. I am of the opinion that in this case no action can be taken against us because the agreements have ensured this for us. At this moment I would like to ask my colleague, the deputy chairman, to give the details.

[Janowski] In accordance with the agreement, as from 14 September farmers have the agricultural fund in their hands. At the same time, the prices of the services rendered by the Agricultural Circles' Cooperatives are to be verified and agreed afresh by the end of October. As regards the settlement of the payment from the fund covering the last 3 years a special commission has been set up and will submit relevant documents on this issue in due course.

[Kulaj] I would like to offer my heartfelt thanks to all farmers who took part in the protest action for their peasant Solidarity. I thank you cordially. [end recording]

Farmers' Actions To Help

LD281330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] The Voivodship Board of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers in Piotrkow Trybunalski, which has a membership of more than 9,300 farmers, has embarked on activities designed to alleviate the shortage of food supplies on the market. Among others, the farmers of [word indistinct] village in Grabica Parish pledged at yesterday's rural meeting to sell at state purchasing centers 1 ton each of grain and 500 kg each of selected eating potatoes. They have also decided to increase supplies of animals for slaughter in the immediate future.

MILITIAMEN PROTEST NONREGISTRY OF UNION

Sports Club Occupied

NC251206 Paris AFP in English 1151 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (AFP) -- A group of 40 local militiamen occupied their sports club here today to protest an administrative court's failure to consider registering their new union, a Solidarity independent union federation spokesman said.

Union sources also said the Rural Solidarity Union of Private Farmers agreed to pay taxes, after refusing to do so since the beginning of the month to protest a government refusal to allow them to sit on the body that receives the tax money.

The local militiamen were unhappy over the administrative court's postponement of a session set for today on their registration demand. The court earlier had refused permission for union registration, but later decided to reconsider their decision at today's session.

The militiamen went to their sports club, the "Gwardia" Hall to stage a sit-in, the Solidarity spokesman said.

The farmers ended their action when the government agreed to allow them to participate in the agricultural development fund, which is the depository body for their taxes.

The government also gave the farmers until October 3 to pay their taxes, and decided not to impose a penalty. About 20 protesters left the Zakroczym town hall near Warsaw, which they had occupied since last Saturday, when they learned of the decision, union sources said.

Registration Application

LD251622 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] The application to register the Trade Union of Citizens' Militia Functionaries [ZZFMO] was examined by the Warsaw Voivodship Court at 0900 today.

Members of the Founding Committee, accompanied by a [word indistinct] plenipotentiary arrived at the court. Members of the ZZFMO assembled in the hall were informed about the (?decision) of the Voivodship Court of 22 September this year. On that day, sitting in closed session, the court postponed its examination of the application.

The postponement was due to the fact that the minister of justice had asked the Supreme Court whether Citizens' Militia functionaries are employees as defined by the 1949 trade union law. A reply to this question is of essential importance as far as the merits of the application to register ZZFMO are concerned.

The plenipotentiary of the union's Founding Committee, present at the hall, said that in the next few days he will appeal against the Voivodship Court decision.

Subsequently, the ZZFMO Founding Committee members went to the "Gwardia" Hall in Plac Zelaznej Bramy [Iron Gate Square] and proclaimed a protest action which consisted in occupying the hall.

The occupiers left the hall about noon, when called upon by the forces of order to vacate the hall.

Solidarity Support Asked

NC281927 Paris AFP in English 1908 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, 28 Sep (AFP) -- A spokesman for the fledgling police officers union today asked the independent trade union federation Solidarity congress here to help get the authorities to recognize the new organization.

The courts have been refusing to register the police officers union.

Forty thousand officers have already signed statements of intent to join the union, whose goal is to insure that the police are not used "to repress the justified actions of the working class," to renew [words indistinct] in the force, and to "defend the honor and the dignity of the uniform," said union spokesman Zbigniew Zmudziak.

Many police have lately been ashamed to wear their uniforms home or when picking up their children at school, said Mr Zmudiak, [words indistinct] civilian clothes to the congress.

The police union activists who occupied Warsaw sports club last week ended their sit-in because they did not want to damage the Solidarity congress or be suspected of serving as an instrument of provocation, the spokesman added.

UNIONS WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH CHURCH

LD251910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] A 2-day plenary session of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Union [KAZZ] ended yesterday. The visit of a delegation of the confederation to the primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp, was discussed. It was stated that the church's noninvolvement in political matters, declared during the audience, makes it easier for the KAZZ to cooperate with this social force.

It was emphasized that the confederation, by reason of its ideological precepts, is open to any and all viewpoints and that it will, for the good of the nation, cooperate with all political parties, social organizations and, should the need arise, religious institutions. This is particularly necessary at the moment.

BANK CLERKS' UNION UPHOLDS NEGATING STANCE

LD252210 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP) -- The National Council of the Bank Clerks' Union at its session here today upheld the negative stand on a Ministry of Finance bank salaries package taken by the union's delegation to the talks with the ministry September 15. The meeting also specified the main lines of the national and regional councils' activity until the end of the year, which is supposed to be concentrated on the protection of employee rights and participation in elaborating and putting into effect the reform of the banking system in this country.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 20 SEP SESSION REPORTED

AU241606 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[PAP report: "The Council of Ministers Session"]

[Excerpts] The government's press spokesman informs that the Council of Ministers held a session on 20 September attended by voivodas and voivodship city mayors and chaired by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, general of the Army. It was the third session this week and the second extraordinary session.

The council discussed urgent matters of the current political, social and economic situation. The government made a number of necessary decisions, appraised the state of readiness of the state power bodies and recommended marshaling resources in line with various needs and emergencies.

Specific preparations for the winter were the crux of the session. On the strength of the present state of preparations, the council instructed the local and economic administration bodies to take exceptional measures in that regard. It also examined further measures to improve the market situation in the selected sectors of supply.

The evaluation of the country's socioeconomic situation presented to the extraordinary session was very critical, the PAP correspondent writes. The long crisis of our economy is intensifying. The slump in coal and industrial production continues. Compared with last year, in the first 8 months of this year industrial production dropped 13.2 percent and in building as much as 19.4 percent. The procurement of slaughter animals this August was 32.3 percent down against August 1980. But while productivity is going down considerably, wages are going up. Every day some Zl.5 billion flood the market, but there are no goods to match that money. The session stressed that all this threatens increased chaos throughout the economy and a breakdown in production, and constitutes a dangerous element of the aggravating sociopolitical crisis.

Expecting that we will have to face difficulties in the coming winter months, it is necessary to ensure that primarily all basic services -- energy, heating, supplies for the people, transportation, the health service and communal services — function properly. It is along this line that the Anticrisis Operational Headquarters conducts its activities. It seeks, in particular, to make the requirements for coal and liquid fuels more manageable, to streamline the system of energy blackouts (they will be indispensable), to increase mining manpower and to create conditions for work on work-free Saturdays.

During the winter it is necessary to ensure that urban and other transportation function correctly. Voivodas and voivodship city mayors must show maximum effectiveness in that regard so that they can secure the necessary stocks of spare parts and other materials, and ensure the right organization. The same can be said of the problem of supplies for the people.

Under the conditions of crisis it will not be easy to survive the winter, but success is possible provided we can guarantee order and provided the entire state administration and people show discipline and greater militancy.

RATIONING STATUS OF VARIOUS PRODUCTS REPORTED

LD282022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] We learn from the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services that the sugar ration will be increased as of 1 October. The norm C1 will amount to 2 kg and C2 1.5 kg. Let us recall that the norm C1 applies to children up to the age of 18, pregnant women in the 17th week of pregnancy and nursing mothers, while the norm C2 applies to the rest of the population.

The sale of sugar in October will be discharged on the basis of the existing coupons. For November and December new monthly sugar coupons will be introduced. However, the present sugar card should be preserved, that is its middle space with the number and series and signed with first name and surname. It will provide the basis for the acquisition in October and November of one piece of toilet soap.

On the other hand, there will be no change in the size of the ration of the remaining goods rationed centrally. As regards meat and its products, they will be the same as in August and September. The rationing of flour and grain products will also continue. The food on workers' holidays will, however, not require the surrender of the grain card coupons. The present norms for butter and detergents purchased by the coupon R on the grain card remain unchanged.

CURRENT AGRICULTURE, COAL SITUATION REVIEWED

Grain Shortage

LD281528 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Poland's grain harvest this year, estimated at over 20 million tonnes and better than last year's by 2 million tonnes, is still 7 million tonnes short of the overall demand which structurally breaks down into 19 million tonnes of fodder, 6.5 million tonnes for bread, flour and products, and 1.3 million tonnes to be sown.

The shortage is brought about by the failure to expand land under crops and increase yield by hectare, and the failure is attributed to a series of factors such as: bad weather in previous years, the shortage of fertilizer and machinery, and low profitability following low grain purchase prices.

Experts forecast that in view of the economic slump, Poland will arrive at a harvest of 24 million tonnes at the most no sooner than in the years 1984-85, a prospect far from bright. Hence Poland will have to import grain for many more years.

There would be nothing wrong about it, experts argue, if Poland could offset the import costs by the exports of animal products. But here, too, no major improvement is expected in the near future.

In the years 1976-1980 Poland imported 34 million tonnes of grains at a cost of almost 4.5 billion dollars.

Livestock Procurement

LD271054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] PAP reports that in order to increase procurement of animals for slaughter, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy intends, among other things, to change the principles for fodder allocation, increasing deliveries of fodder concentrates.

It has also decided to allocate an additional 1.3 million tons of coal to livestock producers. Much also depends on the appropriate decisions of the regional state administrations. The parish employees and the voivodas know best where to look for the most easily accessible reserves. Their release could increase the procurement of animals.

The Radom voivoda, for example, has already decreed that farmers may buy cement, building materials, metal products, machines and agricultural equipment after presenting documents of the sale of animals for breeding to the state.

Opinions are divided, however, as to the expediency of introducing linked sales in the countryside. Many farmers praise such a solution.

Progress of Autumn Field Work

LD70116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] The autumn field work is in full swing and is proceeding efficiently. It is more advanced than in the same period of last year.

The greatest difficulty for farmers (?is) the lack of spare parts for machines and tractors. Farmers are also experiencieng a shortage of grain seed dressings and of mineral fertilizers.

Over 260,000 tons of [words indistinct] winter grain seeds have already been delivered, that is, as much as was ordered. Thanks to the hard work and persistence of the farmers and workforces of the socialized farms, more than half the fields designated for this cultivation have been sown with winter grain, despite the aforesaid difficulties.

Coal Mining Statistics

LD261034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The Ministry of Mining and Power Industry informs that on the first shift in hard coal mines today, Saturday 52.5 percent of the workforce voluntarily reported for work in relation to the first shift yesterday. Among those directly employed in coal extracting, 62.7 percent of the miners reported for work. Last Saturday the percentage of those working was slightly higher.

Coal Extraction

LD280468 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1330 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] The Ministry of Mining and Power Industry has reported that the miners of collieries working on free Saturday yesterday [26 Sep] extracted 216,047 tons of coal, that is 14,000 tons less than on the preceding Saturday.

WARSAW REPORTS FUEL CONSERVATION MEASURES

LD260218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Power supplies to the country are systematically worsening. This process has been going on now for several months and nothing points to any reversal of this disastrous trend.

Urgent measures to save coal, fuels and electricity were examined yesterday at a press conference in the Council of Ministers' office. The Council of Ministers' resolution, adopted several days ago, contains guidelines concerning cost-conscious fuel management. According to these decisions, heating in apartments will be lowered during autumn and winter.

Lowering the temperature in apartments will make it possible to save at least 1,400,000 tons of coal over 12 months. It should be pointed out that nurseries, kindergartens, schools and hospitals will not be affected.

The inspection of buildings throughout the country will be completed by the first half of October. The purpose of the inspection is to reveal as extensive a report as possible of (?poorly insulated areas).

Industry, after the power industry and the municipal economy, is the third largest consumer of fuels and energy. It is envisaged that more than 600 modernization projects will be undertaken in industry. A program of this kind involving the modernization of equipment and installations will cost over Z 1 billion but will make it possible to save approximately 1 million tons of coal.

KRAKOW COMMITTEE CRITICIZES PACE OF PRICE REFORM

LD260956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The Krakow committee of the National Unity Front (FJN) has sent a letter to the chairman of the Council of Ministers expressing society's profound disquiet over the fact that the government's announced draft price changes still cannot be comprehensively worked out and presented to the public. The authors of the letter state that society is afraid that delay in publishing this draft may lead to insufficient and unsatisfactory consultation.

We are of the opinion that postponing one of the most important issues affecting socio-economic policy has a detrimental effect both on society and on the state, writes the Krakow committee of the FJN.

The same letter announced the organization in Krakow urban Voivodship of social consultations on price reform.

LABOR, FINANCE MINISTERS DISCUSS ECONOMY

LD260520 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1810 GMT 25 Sep 81

["Government Monitor Program" with Minister of Finance Marian Krzak and Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Antoni Rajkiewicz -- recorded]

[Summary] [Krzak] Budget revenue will be down this year about 5 percent from last year. We at the Ministry of Finance think it is already a success in view of the 12-13 percent decline in industrial output. Budget expenditure, however, will increase by 20 percent, so we do have a deficit which will probably amount to 8 or even 12 percent of the budget: about Z22 billion.

Properly speaking, this is the highest deficit in Poland's history. Budget expenditures have increased in numerous areas. Ninety percent of budget revenue comes from the socialized sector of the economy. Of course, since production is declining so will revenue. Production costs are increasing. The sales turnover tax, one of the traditional taxes will remain in effect, although it will be fixed at the level of 10 percent.

There will be two or three kinds of taxes on luxury goods, and we should return to the old, prewar excise duty on alcohol and tobacco. We hope that all these taxes will bolster the budget because otherwise next year's deficit will be in the range of Z50 billion if the current tendencies persist. Well, Z50 billion is one-third of the budget.

Enterprises will be self-financing, so incentives will appear because the enterprise will be interested in better managing its own affairs.

The social and cultural services sphere will involve most of the projected budget expenditure. Health services is a protected area as far as the budget expenditure is concerned. In fact 20,000-30,000 will have jobs in this area next year.

Agriculture will be another protected area as well as the municipal economy. As for revenue, I do not expect much aid from the West, but I hope they will defer our debt payments. As everyone knows, we receive substantial aid from the USSR. Talks with Premier Baybakov have recently been held. The surplus of Soviet exports to Poland over Soviet imports from Poland is large, amounting to billions of rubles.

"We hope that the next year will make it possible for us to continue to take advantage of the fruits of this cooperation and aid." Two-thirds of our exports to the Soviet Union are comprised of processed goods while two-thirds of our imports from the Soviet Union are raw materials which, quite simply, make it possible for our economy to function. Light industry and handicrafts industry should develop dynamically in Poland next year thanks to the reforms.

[Rajkiewicz] There are more than 36 million people in Poland -- 1 million more than 3 years ago. Next year we will have 5 million retired people and old-age pensioners. We will have some 2 million children of nursery age; 2,500,000 children of kindergarten age. In 1967 520,000 children were born. Now 692,000 children were born last year. We think this year the figure will not be much below the latter. So, we have to feed 36 million people. We have huge social and cultural obligations. In order to maintain just the standard reached already we need at least a two percent increase in the national income.

It is known that over the past 3 years national income has not been increasing but, on the contrary, has been declining. If we extract only 150 million to 155 million tons of coal next year, production in many areas will fall. Therefore we have two tasks: extract more coal and, in addition, protect the most unfortunate people.

We have to safeguard healthy food supplies and protect the health of the population. Out of 36 million people, 18 million live on wages from the socialized sector; 12 million people live on income from agriculture; some 6 million live on social benefits: old-age pensioners, retired people and their small families. On what does the income that has to ensure the maintenance of 36 million people depend? Out of this figure of 18 million, we have 8 million people who are engaged in production. The fate and standard of life of everyone depends considerably on the labor productivity of those 18 million people. Add to this 5 million or so farmers who have to maintain their own families and give up a part of their income, if only to cover their future old-age payments. The future of our society depends on the productivity of those two groups.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE COMMENTS ON 'HOSTILE' ACTS

LD262154 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep (PAP) -- According to information released by the press spokesman for the Prosecutor's General Office. The number of incidents of sowing chaos in social life has increased rather than diminished recently. Acts calculated at inciting public opinion, spreading moods of hatred to the Polish Government, the Polish United Workers' Party and Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union continue.

Leaflets and posters portray historical facts in a tendentious manner designed to fan up chauvinist moods. Also disseminated are materials supplied by centre hostile to the Soviet Union, caricatures and materials designed to mislead public opinion.

The Prosecutor's Office is reacting sharply to acts which run counter to the Polish reason of state, to provocation aimed against the interests of all Poles, the spokesman said.

LABOR LAW CONFERENCE ON TRADE UNIONS ENDS

LD252211 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP) -- A four-day international conference on labour law wound up here today. The conference focused on socio-legal position of trade unions in Poland, fundamental principles of labour law, and methodology of research on labour law. The conference was attended by Polish and foreign experts, alongside representatives of this country's Solidarnosc branch, and Autonomous Unions.

WARSAW CITES POPE ON BROTHERLY LOVE PRAYER

LD280150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Pope John Paul II, addressing Polish pilgrims at his summer residence at Castle Gandolfo, referred to the words of the prayer for Poland -- a prayer which he says daily -- which calls for love toward brothers. In this prayer, said Pope John Paul II, the words brothers and our country are side by side. I think that this provides at the same time a pointer for all my countrymen in Poland and outside it who wish to follow the love for their country. It is necessary always to discover brothers in that love, said the holy father.

FIGHTERS' UNION ISSUES RESOLUTION ON EVENTS

Anti-Soviet Acts Deplored

LD272312 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2128 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Sep (PAP) -- A 2-day conference of representatives of voivodship boards of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy has ended in Warsaw. Taking part in the conference was Army Gen Tadeusz Tuczapski, vice minister of national defense.

Recalling the brotherhood-in-arms, sealed by the blood which was jointly shed 38 years ago on the battlefields near Lenino, recalling the liberating mission of the Red Army, [word indistinct] (?gratitude) for their guarantees, for the all-round aid which is being given to us during the present crisis, we express especial indignation over the attacks against the Soviet Union.

We are calling on all members of our union and on all real patriots, the resolution says further, to give a resolute rebuff to the hostile forces which are attempting to use the working people for the implementation of a policy which runs counter to the Polish state interests and the vital interests of our people.

We are saying a categoric "no" to attempts to boycott the supreme constitutional organs, to sow anarchy and discord among the people.

We are in favor of a peaceful solution to all social conflicts and, at the same time, state that we will defend socialism in the same way we fought for Poland's independence during the years of war with the Hitlerite invaders and during the years of the formation of people's power.

Anti-Sovietism Attacked

LD280402 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] The 2-day conference of representatives of voivodship boards of the union of former regular soldiers ended in Warsaw. The participants in the session adopted a resolution which says: Mindful of the brotherhood-in-arms borne out of the blood shed together 38 years ago on the battlefields of Lenino; mindful of the liberating mission of the Soviet Army, we treat attacks directed at the Soviet Union with particularly great indignation and protest. We call upon all members of the union resolutely to oppose hostile forces which are striving to use working people in order to implement a policy which is contrary to the Polish raison d'etat and which strikes at the vital interests of our nation. We are in favor of solving social conflicts by peaceful means and state at the same time that we shall defend socialism in the same way as we fought for Poland's independence.

KANIA, OFFICIALS MEET WITH GDR'S NAUMANN

LD282054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee received Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED Committee. Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw party committee and Wlodzimierz (Natol), head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department took part in the meeting. Horst Neubauer, GDR ambassador to Poland was present. On the same day, Konrad Naumann met Politburo members, Central Committee secretaries Kazimierz Barcikowski and Miroslaw Milewski. Problems of the further development of friendly relations that link the PZPR and the SED were discussed.

LIBYA'S COLONEL AL-QADHDHAFI CONTINUES VISIT

Talks Continue

AU261443 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep (AGERPRES) -- The talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, continued in Bucharest on September 25.

During the talks the two leaders resumed the exchange of opinions on the development of the Romanian-Libyan relations reiterating their wish to expand and deepen the collaboration between Romania and Libya on a political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane, in cadre training and in other domains of mutual interest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi examined a series of current aspects of the international life.

The two leaders assessed that the world situation was complex and tense following the policy of the imperialist, neocolonialist circles of consolidating the spheres of influence or redividing them, of strengthening dominion over other peoples, following the existence of conflicts or zones of tension, the escalation of the arms race, the more marked international economic crisis, all this seriously endangering mankind's peace, the nations' independence. It was considered that under the current international circumstances all the anti-imperialist, progressive forces, all the peoples of the world should intensify their efforts for preventing tension from mounting, for solving interstate litigious issues by political, negotiated means, for promoting a democratic policy grounded on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to the use or threat of force.

The need was stressed for everything possible to be done for achieving a global, lasting and just peace in the Middle East which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, to the settlement of the Palestinian issue, to the creation of independent Palestinian state included. The conviction was expressed that favorable conditions existed for the organization, within the UN of an international conference to be attended by all the countries concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, with a view to establishing peace in the Middle East.

The exchange of opinions highlighted the importance the achievement of security and of a broad cooperation on the European Continent would have for the peace of the world, for improving the world political climate, the need being stressed for a successful conclusion of the Madrid conference and for convening a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, for preventing the location of further medium-range missiles, halting the manufacture and deployment of the neutron bomb.

The two leaders showed that armings had reached such a level that they put in jeopardy life itself, people's civilization and existence. It was considered that the time had come for undelayed firm and concrete measures of halting the arms race, of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place.

Likewise, it was emphasized that the struggle for disarmament was closely linked to the struggle against underdevelopment, for the establishment of a new international economic order, grounded on equality and equity which should ensure the faster progress of all the countries, of those lagging behind in particular, as well as world economic stability.

It was considered that the major questions confronting mankind at present can be solved only with the equal and active participation of all nations, a growing role devolving on the small and medium-sized states, on the developing and non-aligned countries.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reasserted Romania's and Libya's wish to strengthen their cooperation on a world plane, to make their contribution to the struggle for detente and security, for international understanding and collaboration, for the building of a world able to ensure the peace, independence and free development of each and every nation.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

More Talks

AU261933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah paid a visit to Harghita County on September 26.

The two leaders continued their talks on bilateral and international questions of mutual interest.

During the exchange of views, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed their satisfaction at their fruitful dialogue, conducted under the sign of the joint wish to confer fresh dimensions on the good Romanian-Libyan relations. The belief was asserted that, through the translation into fact of the important understanding reached, an ever broader and more fruitful cooperation would be registered by Romania and Libya in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains, the friendly links between the two peoples would strengthen still more.

Confidence was expressed that, in keeping with those discussed, Romania and Libya would strengthen their cooperation in the world arena, making increased contributions to the struggle for detente, security and disarmament, for international understanding and cooperation, to the attainment of all the peoples' legitimate aspirations after freedom, independence and progress, to the ensurance of a lasting peace in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi considered that the decisions taken would secure such a development of the Romanian-Libyan relations as they would be a real model of relation between free and independent states, embarked on the road of self-reliant economic and social progress, firmly determined to make their active contribution to the settlement of the great issues of contemporaneity, in the interest of all peoples, to the building of a better and more just world.

En route to Bucharest, the two leaders stopped over in Sinaia Station. There, Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met Elena Ceausescu and Mme (Safia Farkash) who paid a visit to that picturesque mountain resort.

At their arrival at Baneasa Station, they were welcomed by Ilie Verdet and other Romanian officials.

Officials Conduct Talks

AU261445 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep (AGERPRES) -- On September 25, Romanian-Libyan working interviews took place at the Victoria Palace of Bucharest, when the stage of implementation of the decisions made at summit level was analyzed and measures were set for expanding and diversifying economic and technical cooperation, the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Participating in the meetings for Romania were Ion Patan, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Libyan Government Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, Ion Tesu, minister of Agriculture and food industry, Petre Preoteasa, minister secretary of state, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, adviser to the president of the republic, Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Andrei Pacuraru, Romania's ambassador in Tripoli.

Participating for Libya were Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General People's Committee [GPC] for Planning, Bashir Judah, secretary of the GPC for Land Reclamation and Land Reform, (Salem L. Mednini), undersecretary of the GPC for Communications and Transport, other officials.

Duma, At-Turayki Meet

AU251831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Sep (AGERPRES) -- On September 25, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, had an interview with 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Views were exchanged on the occasion on aspects of bilateral collaboration and on current international questions.

Hunting Party

AU261446 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep (AGERPRES) -- Answering the invitation extended by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, participated on September 25 in a hunting patty organized in the Leordeanu and Gheorghita woods, Prahova County.

At the arrival in the Cerasu commune, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi were welcomed by Ion Circei, chairman of the Prahova County People's Council, by other representatives of the local bodies, and a large number of residents of the commune, who extended a warm reception to the distinguished guests.

According to local customs, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi were invited to taste bread and salt. Young men and women in fine national attire presented the two leaders with flowers.

During the visit, the Libyan guest was given explanations about the economic and social development of the localities traversed, of the entire county.

In the Ploiesti Municipality, in the other localities on the route, thousands of citizens most warmly greeted President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, cheering to the strengthening of the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

Wife Visits Museum

AU251926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Sep (AGERPRES) -- On September 25, Mrs (Safia Farkash), together with other Libyan officials visited the Museum of History of the Socialist Republic of Romania. During the visit she was accompanied by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, vice-chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

At the end of the visit, Mrs (Safia Farkash) signed in the visitor's book of the museum, expressing satisfaction at the opportunity she had to get acquainted with eloquent proofs of the Romanian people's history, of its struggle for safeguarding its national being, for Romania's development and assertion in contemporary world.

Dinner 25 Sep

AU261444 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0839 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 (AGERPRES) -- The exchange of views between President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, continued on September 25 at a working dinner, attended also by Elena Ceausescu and (Safia Farkash).

The dinner and talks proceeded in the same atmosphere of warm friendship characteristic of the Romanian-Libyan summit dialogue, of the relations between the two countries and peoples.

Al-Qadhdhafi Departs

AU271457 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, today ended his visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

At a ceremony held this morning, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi signed an agreement-program on developing economic cooperation and commercial exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Mme (Safia Farkash), as well as Romanian and Libyan officials. After the signing, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi shook hands at length and embraced warmly. The document paves the way for intensive Romanian-Libyan cooperation in the areas of industry, agriculture, geology, oil, construction and transportation, and so forth, and provides a sound framework for future bilateral cooperation.

The departure ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport. The distinguished guests arrived at the airport together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. The national anthems of the two countries were played, and 21 artillery solvoes were fired. The two leaders reviewed the military honor guard. At the airplane steps Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi warmly parted, cordially shook hands and exchanged warm embraces. Comrade Elena Ceausescu took cordial leave of Mme (Safia Farkash). Thousands of Bucharest citizens present at the airport cheered at length for President Nicolae Ceausescu and for Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, thus expressing their satisfaction with the fruitful results of the visit and of the Romanian-Libyan summit talks, which will provide new impetus for bilateral cooperation in many areas, in the mutual interests of the two peoples, and for the cause of detente, independence and peace throughout the world.

Libyan-Romanian Communique

LD271912 Tripoli Jana in Arabic 1508 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Joint communique on the 24-26 September visit to Romania by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September Revolution]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Sep (JANA) -- The following Arab Libyan-Romanian joint communique was released in Tripoli and Bucharest:

At the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi leader of the great 1 September Revolution paid an official and cordial visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 24-26 September 1981.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the accompanying delegation were given a warm official and popular welcome expressing the extent of the friendly relations existing between the two peoples. During the stay of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in the Socialist Republic of Romania, he and the accompanying delegation paid a number of visits to economic, social and cultural projects in the city of Bucharest and the county of Prahova.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Nicolae Ceausescu held official talks characterized by a spirit of frankness, friendship and understanding. The talks were attended on the Libyan side by:

1 -- Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison;

2 -- Brother Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salim at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs;

3 -- Brother Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning;

4 -- Brother Beshir Judah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation;

5 -- Brother Salim al-Madani, secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport;

6 -- Brother 'Abd al-Hamid as-Sid az-Zintani, secretary of the people's office in Bucharest;

7 -- Brother 'Abd ar-Razzaq Shnib, director of the European section of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison;

On the Romanian side the talks were attended by:

1 -- Ion Patan, deputy premier;

2 -- Ioan Avram, minister of machine building industry;

3 -- Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry;

4 -- Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state for foreign affairs;

5 -- Petre Preoteasa, minister secretary of state and first vice chairman for the State Planning Committee;

6 -- Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state and adviser to the president;

7 -- Ion Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation;

8 -- Andrei Pacurar, Romanian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

In reviewing bilateral relations, the two leaders expressed their great gratification at the development of the loyal cooperation between the two friendly peoples, especially in the political, economic, cultural, technical and scientific fields. They stressed the importance of previous meetings held at high levels in 1974 and 1979 in Tripoli and Benghazi: they exchanged points of view over international issues of common interest. They also underlined the importance of holding further meetings at all levels given the great advantage of these meetings for the two countries. In assessing bilateral relations between the two countries, the two sides stressed the growth of relations, especially in the political, economic cultural, scientific and technical fields.

The expressed their common desire to make all possible efforts to consolidate and strengthen the economic relations and (?technical) cooperation between the two countries on the basis of exploiting to the maximum the economic assets of the two friendly countries.

The two sides agreed to confer special importance to cooperation in the domain of oil regarding prospecting, drilling and marketing; and also in other vital fields such as roads, railways, farming, maritime transport and water prospecting.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction at the contribution of the Libyan-Romanian Joint Committee to developing and deepening economic cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides urged the interested technical organs in the two countries to make more effort to implement that which had been agreed upon during the meetings of the joint committee. In this field, the two sides stressed the importance of completing the final measures for the signing the agreements on avoiding double taxation; on labor and other agreements before the end of this year.

The two sides stressed that increased trade exchanges would make it possible to give clear and strong prospects for bilateral relations, and would contribute to strengthening the ties of friendship between the two peoples.

During their discussions on current international events, the two sides noted the closeness of their respective points of view on many of the issues discussed. They stressed the importance of making further efforts to fight imperialism and neocolonialism, for peace and progress, for building a new life based on equal rights between all states, and for the exercise of sovereignty and control of national resources so as to ensure a life in peace and security and to guarantee the equality of rights.

In this respect, the two leaders expressed their deep concern over the deterioration of the international political atmosphere, and the rise in and the acuteness of contradictions due to fresh trends toward dividing the world into zones of influence and control; this threatens the independence of peoples, the peace and security of the world, and increases tension.

The two sides stressed the need of the peoples of the world and of progressive forces everywhere for a rapprochement and unity in order to prevent the collapse of the international situation, and to safeguard national independence and peace. The two sides also underlined the need to build relations between states on the basic of full equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and for noninterference in other people's affairs. The two sides noted that the arms race and the world's economic problems are both developing, and that the gap between the developed and the developing countries is still wide; this has led to increased tension in the world, thus posing a threat not only to peace and the independence of peoples, but also to world peace.

The two sides strongly condemn the use of force and military threats in the lands and waters close to borders of countries and stand firm against all imperialist attempts at interference in the internal affairs of other countries. In this regard, the two sides strongly demand the ending, once and for all, of policies and actions. The two sides refer to the Gulf of Sidra incident which poses a threat to international conditions and also threatens peace and security in the area and world peace.

The two commanders point out that a solution to all differences, problems and conflicts can be achieved by peaceful means and through negotiations on the basis of the respect of people's rights, dignity and national interests without outside interference.

The two sides point out the great importance they attach to solidarity among the Arab states and the need for them to continue efforts to bring about a comprehensive, just solution to the Arab issue.

The two sides strongly reaffirm that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved except on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, settlement of the question of the Palestine people and the recognition of their right to self-determination and to setting up their own independent state. They affirm that the Palestine question is the core of the Middle East conflict. In this respect, the two sides affirm that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides agree that the United Nations is now the suitable framework for reaching a just comprehensive settlement to the Middle East conflict, with the participation of the PLO.

The two commanders condemn Israeli aggression on Lebanon and its attempts at interference in Lebanon's internal affairs with a view to liquidating the Palestine resistance. They demand that Israeli military aggression against the Lebanese territories must cease.

The two sides affirm in this regard their solidarity with the efforts being exerted to establish peace and restore stability to Lebanon and to insure respect for its national sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and security. In the present international conditions, the two sides consider the key to peace, security and cooperation among peoples lies in the adoption of urgent measures to put an end for the arms race and to secure disarmament, particularly in the field of nuclear weapons, which hold the portends of war. The two sides affirm that such measures could once more improve the natural atmosphere of political life and help to speed up economic development and thus raise living standards for the world's peoples.

The two sides insist on the need to check the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons, pending their liquidation, and to get rid of them; and also insist on the liquidation of military bases and the withdrawal of forces from foreign territories.

The two sides strongly reject the production of the neutron bomb and demand an immediate halt to its production, bringing to mind at the same time the dangers inherent in this weapon which threaten life, security and peace and which could lead to the annihilation of the human race.

The two sides point to the urgent need for the implementation of the UN resolution declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace for the sake of the security and interest of the area and the world at large.

The two sides affirm the need to end economic exploitation of the natural wealth of the developing countries and the attempts to impose economic domination over them. They affirm their respect for the right of peoples to control their own natural resources and to use them for the development of their economies.

The two sides affirm the importance of the reorganization of current international economic relations and the establishment of a new international economic system based on equality and justice to insure development and progress of these countries.

The two sides express the particular importance they attach to the question of European security and cooperation, fully convinced that this will give an impetus for stability in political life in general and bring benefit to the world's peoples. In this regard, the two sides express the importance they attach to the Madrid conference, praising in particular the efforts exerted by the participating countries for achieving useful results for cooperation in all fields, thus serving the interests of these countries and the cause of security in the continent.

The two commanders affirm their stand against planting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe -- a matter which increases the threat to peace and security in Europe and the world at large. In this regard, the two sides affirm that European security is closely linked with the security of the Mediterranean, they decided to intensify their efforts to transform the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and cooperation by removing all causes of tension and conflict in the region.

The two sides express their support for the struggle of the African peoples for development, freedom and independence. In this regard, they affirm the need to speed up the adoption of measures to secure the independence of the people of Namibia and their right to freedom in choosing their course toward progress.

The two sides affirm the importance of the efforts being taken by the UN for finding a political solution to the Namibian problem.

The two sides declare the absolute solidarity and support of their countries and peoples for the just struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The two sides condemn the recent interference by the racist Pretoria forces in Angola, which is an independent, free and sovereign state, and demand the immediate withdrawal of South Africa forces from the neighoring African countries. The two sides demand the liquidation of the racist regime and affirm their solidarity with the struggle of South African people for freedom and justice. The two sides consider that the talks among the African parties to the conflict would lead to a peaceful solution. In this regard, the two sides praise the important role played by the OAU for bolstering ties and unity among the African countries.

The two sides attach special importance to the question of bolstering solidarity among the nonaligned countries in their struggle against imperialism for the sake of independence and peace and the establishment of a new economic system.

The two commanders laud the important role performed by the United Nations in the field of international life with a view to bolstering peace and security. In this regard, the two sides express their firm desire to develop and coordinate their stands within the United Nations and the Group of 77 and the Nonalignment Movement as well as at other international conferences.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Chairman Nicolae Ceausescu express their full satisfaction with the results of the visit and also their satisfaction with the discussions held, which were marked with a spirit of understanding and frankness -- a matter which will certainly contribute to deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries and peoples.

At the conclusion of the talks, a program of agreement for the development of economic cooperation and trade exchange between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Romanian People's Republic was signed.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the commander of the great 1 September Revolution expressed his deep gratitude to President Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the People's Republic of Romania, for the warm welcome and great hospitality he and members of his Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah delegation received during their visit to the People's Republic of Romania.

He also addressed an invitation to President and Mrs Ceausescu to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The invitation was accepted and the date will be fixed later.

Issued in Bucharest, 26 September 1981.

ANDREI MEETS COUNTERPARTS AT UNGA SESSION

26 Sep Meetings

AU261455 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep (AGERPRES) -- The head of the Romanian delegation to the proceedings of the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, had interviews with the foreign ministers of West Germany -- Hans-Deitrich Genscher; Japan -- Sunao Sonoda; France -- Clause Cheysson; Denmark -- Kjeld Olsen; Mexico -- Jorge Castaneda; Cyrpus -- Nikolaos Rolandhis; Iraq -- Sa'dun Hammadi; Pakistan -- Agha Shahi; Indonesia -- Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja; Somolia -- Abdurahman Jama Barre.

During the talks the evolution was surveyed of the bilateral relations, the joint wish being expressed to further develop them on a political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane, in keeping with what has been established during the meetings President Nicolae Ceausescu had with most of the leaders of the respective states.

The sides also approached issues on the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly highlighting the need for consolidating the cooperation for the debates to conclude with positive results and be up to peoples' expectations, to effectively contribute to preventing tension in international life from mounting and to relaunching the policy of detente, independence and peace, to pave the way to removing the danger of atomic war and to adopting immediate measures conducing to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to lead to the building of a new international economic order, through the establishment of a reasonable interest level included, with special facilities for the developing countries, to the democratization of international life and an enhanced influence and contribution of the UN to the entire world political life. The significance of intensified efforts was highlighted during the talks with the heads of delegations from the European countries for ensuring appropriate preparations with a view to resuming and successfully concluding the Madrid meeting.

27 Sep Meetings

AU281126 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Sep (AGERPRES) -- The head of the Romanian delegation to the proceedings of the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had interviews with the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria -- Petur Mladenov, Italy -- Emilio Colombo, Spain -- Jose Pedro Llorca, Belgium -- Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, Netherlands -- Max van der Stoel, Argentina -- Oscar Camilion, Mali -- Alioune Blondin Beye, Sri Lanka -- A.C.S. Hameed, Israel -- Yitzhaq Shamir. Views were exchanges during the talks on current international questions in the agenda of the session the representatives of the respective countries being appreciative of the stands Romania set forth during the general debates on the need for tangible disarmament measures, a peaceful settlement of interstate conflicts and strengthened relations of good neighbourliness, the establishment of a new international economic order and a reasonable interest rate level. During the interviews with the representatives of European countries the joint wish was expressed that the Madrid meeting conclude successfully and the Helsinki spirit be resumed.

Aspects were also examined of the development of bilateral relations in the political, economic and other fields of reciprocal interest.

The Romanian minister also met with Bradford Morse, Director General of the United Nations Development Programme, with whom he discussed questions related to the activity of that body and of the expansion of the collaboration between Romania and the UNDP.

Addresses 'Group of 77'

AU282109 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 28 Sep (AGERPRES) -- Taking the floor at the fifth annual meeting of foreign ministers of the "Group of 77" member-countries, Romania's representative Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, head of the Romanian delegation to the current session of the UN General Assembly, set forth the conception of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu concerning the ways and means of liquidating underdevelopment and of building the new international economic order, of improving the world economy and raising all the peoples' welfare. In this respect, he pointed to the importance of the developing countries' steadily consolidating solidarity and unity of action.

The persistence and aggravation of underdevelopment, the maintenance of inequitable interstate economic relations generate serious economic anomalies on a world place, feed mistrust and tension in international life, the Romanian minister said.

One of the main factors strongly manifest in the international economic life of late, contributing to the perpetuation and aggravation of the current world economic crisis is the policy of some developed capitalist countries of unprecedentedly raising the cost of international credits as well as their exchange rates policies - the speaker stressed.

Pointing to the neocolonialist character of the practice of excessive interest rates, the Romanian minister underlined the necessity of taking firmest action for an end to be put to such-like imperialist practices of force and plunder, for rational interest rates which should meet the developing countries' requirements, the general economic stability and the consolidation of all states' progress prospects. In this respect, an international understanding should be reached according to which the highest ceiling of interest rates should not exceed eight per cent. It should be five per cent for the developing countries while the less developed countries should receive loans without interests or with interests of 2-3 per cent at a maximum. We consider that the "Group of 77" should take action at the current session of the general assembly so that the latter should call upon all the developed countries' governments and the international financial cooperation bodies, to urgently covenant measures which should provide for a reasonable regime of interest rates within the above-mentioned limits.

Referring to the fact that the immobility manifested by some developed countries in conducting an authentic dialogue within the UN with the developing countries has hindered so far the launching of a genuine negotiation process regarding structural transformations in the mechanism of international economic relations, which should lead to the eradication of underdevelopment, to building a new international economic order, the speaker said: The firm, undelayed start of global negotiations within the UN, with the participation of all countries with a view to undertaking resolute measures for improving the world economy and effectively supporting the developing countries continues to be an objective of prime importance for the "Group of 77". In this respect, we consider it necessary for the "Group of 77" to take concerted and persevering action at the present session of the UN General Assembly for making the developed countries, whose reserve has been an obstacle so far to global negotiations, adopt a constructive attitude. UN is the only international forum where these questions may be equitably settled, in the interest of all peoples.

Among the main directions of action of the "Group of 77" must also be -- the speaker considered -- the utilization, for our countries' interests, of a new international development strategy, adopted by consensus by the international community. At the current session, we must further insist upon the imperative of fully applying the strategy's provisions, particularly with a view to establishing a world economic order based on justice and equity.

Generally speaking, we consider it particularly important that the "Group of 77" further assert itself as the main promoter of actions meant to contribute to overcoming the current economic difficulties, to enhancing the UN role in the international economic life. Special attention in this respect must be paid to implementing the programmes and measures covenanted, such as those concerning science and technology, new and renewable energy sources, the least developed countries' problems.

We consider -- the Romanian chief delegate pointed out -- that the current session of the UN General Assembly, too, is an opportunity for furthering concerns within the "Group of 77", for materializing the actions stipulated by the Caracas programme regarding intensified economic cooperation among the developing countries.

We consider that, particularly under the current circumstances, the strengthening of the unity of action and solidarity of the developing countries, the mobilization of the entire capacity for negotiations of the "Group of 77" are of special importance for the promotion of our countries' fundamental interests in the dialogue with the developed countries -- the speaker said in conclusion, showing that Romania will further cooperate closely with the other member-countries for the attainment of the developing countries' common aspirations.

RADIO REPORTS 2-DAY POLISH SEJM SESSION

AU251952 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] The proceedings of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic took place for two days in Warsaw in the presence of Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and other party-state leaders. Wojchiech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, presented the government's report on the country's key political and socioeconomic problems.

PAP announces that the Sejm adopted a law on state enterprises, a law on the self-government of the collectives of state enterprises and other decisions.

BULGARIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN BUCHAREST

AU241643 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] A festive meeting took place at Bucharest's Central Army House on 22 September in the afternoon to mark the 37th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army day. The meeting was attended by generals, officers, warrant officers and NCO's from Bucharest's garrison.

Petur Danailov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in our country, and embassy members were also present.

The meeting was opened by Lt Gen Victor Stanculescu who made a speech. Col Zakhari Hristankhov, military, air and naval attache of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Bucharest, spoke about the importance of this event.

The participants in the meeting then visited a photo exhibition depicting aspects of the life and activity of the Bulgarian people's army and watched movies provided by the Bulgarian embassy.

On the same occasion, the military attache of the People's Republic of Bulgaria met with cadres and enlisted men from two military units.

CEAUSESCU GREETS TWO ARAB LEADERS ON HOLIDAYS

Saudi King Khalid

AU241647 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] To His Majesty Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh:

On the national day of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia -- 23 September -- I want to extend warmest congratulations to you, together with cordial wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for peace, continuous progress and prosperity to your country's people.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

YAR's Salih

AU281326 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, Sana,

The national day of the Yemen Arab Republic gives me the pleasant opportunity to extend to you warm congratulations and wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for peace, progress and prosperity to the friendly people of your country.

[Signe] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

LEONID BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE TO KRAIGHER

LD252244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kraigher has received a message from Presidium President of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Leonid Brezhnev. The message relates to a number of current problems in the world and the development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. The message was delivered to Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Milorad Pesic by Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Belgrade Mikhail Vinogradov.

BORBA VIEWS BULGARIA'S ANTI-YUGOSLAV CAMPAIGN

AU251941 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Sep 81

["Yugoslav-Bulgarian Relations"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--The following is a commentary by Slobodan Pavlovic carried by the daily newspaper BORBA in its today's issue:

Bulgaria's propaganda efforts to present itself to the world as the builder of good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia and, naturally, at the same time to unfailingly call attention to everything that it is doing to further develop and improve these relations have become generally accepted and are already well known. At the same time none of these efforts has been made without pointing the finger at Yugoslavia as the side which is hindering or even stopping that process, in other words, which is spoiling these relations by insisting on the Macedonian issue or some other similar issues on which it is obviously impossible to achieve a real and complete agreement.

In recent days Sofia has launched yet another campaign of this kind, based on these old and easily recognizable approaches and "arguments." It is not difficult to guess the ultimate goal of this campaign, which has been motivated by the cancellation of two meetings of the border population of the two countries, meetings that had to be canceled this fall because--in violating the agreed norms according to which these meetings are friendly good-neighborly events aimed at better mutual acquaintance and rapprochement and free from all ideological and political rivalry--their organizers attached an unacceptable dimension to them and included them in the framework of the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and at the same time presented the expected guests from Yugoslavia as "the Bulgarians from Macedonia who are joining these celebrations."

This transparent maneuver which is a cause for concern (and which is not really very characteristic of good-neighborly relations) has been accompanied by continued attacks by the Sofia mass information media against Yugoslavia in connection with the known border incident on 30 August when an armed Bulgarian citizen died by the Gaberska River on our territory. As a result of the intemperate and untenable accusations, this unfortunate and, in any event, undesirable incident has been placed within a context which leads to nothing good, least of all to understanding and further development of good-neighborly relations which instead can be achieved through mutual trust and sincere joint efforts and activities aimed at ensuring that no such incident will ever happen again.

But on the other hand Sofia does not express its clear opinion when what is involved is something much more important, something that is cause for great concern. More precisely, it has not given any real answer to the following question: How is it possible that it is accepting the proven and prominent representatives of a profascist emigre Ustasha organization, whose goal is to liquidate the constitutional order in the neighboring SFRY, as participants of its important international events?

The goal of that emigre organization is to liquidate the constitutional order in the very same Yugoslavia with which Bulgaria wants to develop comprehensive and friendly relations and cooperation, as Bulgaria's highest official representatives often declare and emphasize.

What is really involved in this connection?

From 25 May to 1 June in Sofia, a great international congress of Bulgarian studies was held (also within the framework of the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state) which was attended by some 1,000 participants from about 50 countries of the world. However, the congress as such (those who wanted to say something came to the congress and those who were expected to listen to them were brought to it) probably would not have attracted any special attention if it were not for the fact that among the great linguists and other scientific workers there were also a few known pro-Ustasha emigres headed by Prof Mato Mestrovic, chief of "the Foreign Affairs Administration" of the so-called "Croatian National Council," an organization registered in the United States which considers itself the successor and perpetuator of Pavelic's puppet "independent Croatian state" and whose basic goal is--as its program stipulates--to liquidate by any means the SFRY and its socialist system.

In an article entitled "a week in Sofia" in the pro-Ustasha newspaper NOVA HRVATSKA (issue No 12 of 14 June this year) Mestrovic subsequently gave an extensive account of his impressions on the congress and other things. In that article he expresses his anti-Yugoslav views and informs the readers that he attended that congress as a guest of the Bulgarian Government, that as such he also attended the official reception given by Chairman Todor Zhivkov in honor of the congress' participants, that he also met there with the notorious cominformist emigre, Venko Markovski, and that during his visit to the Bulgarian capital he also granted an interview to the national television.

A silence of several weeks was the only Bulgarian response to the official Yugoslav request for a real explanation and for an answer to the question: How was it possible for the open and prominent partisans and standard bearers of anti-Yugoslav, antisocialist and profascist international activity to find themselves among the participants of such an important meeting? And finally, after a whole series of requests to explain that incident, a reply came from Sofia which expresses amazement that any fuss had been created about that and that the question had been raised at all. At the same time Sofia's reply amounts to nothing more than stating that the aforementioned Professor Mestrovic came to the congress as a private person, as a tourist, together with the group of American delegates, that after the first night he was moved out of the hotel of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences when it had been discovered that his name did not appear on the official list of participants, that nothing is known about his further sojourn in Sofia after that, but that it is possible that he did attend the congress because its sessions were open.

This reply is as much a cause for concern as it is unsatisfactory. However, it becomes more understandable to a certain extent if we recall an event of a little less than a year ago when on 14 November 1980 at Colombia University in New York an international seminar was held devoted to the jubilee of the Bulgarian state (the organizer of the seminar was the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences). Sofia academician Khristov, chairman of the National Committee for History, was the main lecturer at this seminar. In his lectures he unambiguously expressed territorial claims against the SFRY and, as has already become generally accepted, grossly negated the existence of the Macedonian people in our country.

Among the front row participants of that seminar were numerous prominent and official Bulgarian personages and, at the same time, also members of the profascist "Croatian National Council" headed by Mestrovic and his followers.

Many dilemmas and questions are raised in connection with working out this mosaic, but there are very few (it is better to say: none at all) real answers and explanations that are justifiably expected from Sofia in this connection. However, there is one question that is central in all this which cannot be avoided: If good neighborliness is really a matter of mutual interest, then it must be demonstrated in practice and based on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, noninterference in internal affairs, complete equality, mutual respect and close and sincere cooperation.

TANJUG CITES SOVIET MEDIA ON SOLIDARITY, WARNING

LD251524 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1656 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--Moscow is continuing its sharp attacks on the Polish Solidarity trade union. All Soviet mass media reiterate the Soviet Union's concern at the situation in Poland.

On the occasion of the opening of Solidarity's information bureau in Washington, the Soviet news agency TASS today accuses the trade union's leadership of maintaining direct connections with circles of the West "who are actively exporting counter-revolution to Poland."

VOPROSY ISTORII K.P.S.S., the theoretical journal of the Soviet Communist Party has joined in the criticism by assessing the events in Poland as being a part of "the intensified, coordinated undermining activities against the socialist countries" being waged by "various capitalist countries".

In the framework of a broader analysis of the Soviet Communist Party's stands on the development of socialism in the world, the journal assesses Poland as the weakest link in "the voluntary alliance of nations", i.e., the Warsaw Treaty. The Polish party is reproached for the weakening of (?party), education work amongst the workers and youth, the intellectuals and within the party itself. "The anti-socialist forces in and outside Poland have made use of this to demoralize large sections of the population".

VOPROSY ISTORII underlines that the Solidarity trade union "is a legal cover for counter-revolution" and that it aspires to change the social system and "dismantle socialism".

The Journal reveals for the first time that Moscow (?has) warned the former Polish (?leaders about) the situation in the country and stresses that they did not draw a lesson from "the defeat of the counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia".

TRADE WITH POLAND 'IN ACCORDANCE' WITH PLAN

AU241619 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 81 p 12

[I. J. report]

[Text] Zagreb--This year the commodity trade between Yugoslavia and Poland continues almost completely in accordance with the plan and the adopted goods lists. In the 1967-80 period Yugoslav-Polish trade amounted to a total value of $2.6 billion, and our economy concluded that period with a deficit of merely $70 million.

Analyzing the current possibilities for increasing commodity trade between the two countries in the coming years, at their regular session in the Chamber of Economy of the Socialist Republic of Croatia on Wednesday, members of the Yugoslav-Polish Chamber pointed out that the greatest potentials for mutual trade exist in the fields of energy, the machine building industry and the agricultural-industrial complex.

The largest part of that trade will continue to be carried out in the form of long-term cooperation in economic operations, but efforts will be also made by the two countries for their future joint actions in a number of possible projects in third markets.

ACTIVITIES OF NONALIGNED DELEGATES TO UNGA NOTED

Vrhovec Remarks to Delegates

LD261438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0749 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts] United Nations, 26 Sep (TANJUG)--A meeting of the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers and delegation chiefs attending the current session of the United Nations General Assembly opened at the headquarters of that world organization.

Each year at the beginning of the General Assembly session, the representatives of the nonaligned countries meet here at the ministerial level to determine their stands on questions included in the session's agenda that are of special interest to the nonaligned countries and to agree on joint actions in the General Assembly. The ministerial meeting unanimously supported the nomination of Salim Ahmed Salim, Tanzanian foreign minister, as secretary general of the United Nations. Salim Ahmed Salim was president of the 35th session of the General Assembly.

The ministerial meeting then considered the final communique. Heads of delegations from Argentina, Bangladesh, Mali and Yugoslavia spoke on this topic. The proposal by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to form a working group that would consider working papers on the peaceful solution of disputes between nonaligned countries and prepare concrete proposals for the seventh nonaligned summit next year in Baghdad was immediately supported by several delegations.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, first congratulated the premier of Belize and the distinguished representative of Ecuador on their countries' admission as full members of the Nonaligned Movement. Vrhovec then said:

"All of our meetings and all of the nonaligned countries' activities this year, in which we celebrate the 20th anniversary of nonalignment, bear a special mark. We have every reason to be proud and pleased with our present achievements, but there is no room for complacency or a reduction in our activity.

"We came to the 36th session of the General Assembly deeply worried about the worsened international situation. It is in our interest not to be passive observers, because we would thus also become the objects of this deterioration. Proceeding from the principles of nonalignment, we must actively work to overcome this situation and find lasting and just solutions to the international problems.

"The draft communique that has been proposed on our meeting is firmly based on the stances which we adopted at the ministerial conference at the beginning of this year in New Delhi. As we remember, they were adopted by consensus on fully democratic bases and in the spirit of the best traditions of our movement. The results of this conference offer a firm basis for joint action in the United Nations.

"This convinces us even more that the original principles of the policy of nonalignment must remain the signpost in our activity. In this way, we shall most certainly strengthen our independent position and prevent possible distorted interpretations of our policy within the framework of existing inter-bloc competition.

"Mr President, the Yugoslav delegation will also pay full attention at this session to all questions which represent a priority for our movement.

"Undoubtedly among the most important priorities is the need to solve the crises which threaten general stability in the world. This especially applies to the crises of a so-called global character in which non-regional interests or even foreign forces are present.

"As a rule, all of these cases demand the application of the essential principles of nonalignment: the impermissibility of foreign interventions and foreign interference and people's full right to be independent and to freely decide their own way of life. It is our duty to support all those nations which fight to implement these inalienable rights.

"Economic problems are also undoubtedly among the main questions of our joint interest. Above all, we must make the effort to get global talks accepted at this session. The other priorities of our action in this field can be seen from the proposed final document on the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the "Group of 77" and I will not repeat them here.

"However, I would like to emphasize the importance which we attach to joint efforts to implement the program of actions coupled with reliance on our own forces. Therefore, this is an opportunity to emphasize the need to thoroughly prepare for the meeting on all countries-coordinators which will be held in Havana in March 1982.

"Regarding disarmament, I would only repeat that apart from a powerful moral-political condemnation of the present arms race, we should also pay special attention to the preparations for the second special session of the General Assembly on disarmament, thus ensuring corresponding participation of the entire world community in the solution to this problem that is of universal importance.

"It is also of special importance to carry out to the end the joint action connected with the declaration on the impermissibility of interventions and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. It is necessary that we coordinate the text among ourselves as soon as possible and that we fully engage ourselves in its adoption.

"There are also other priorities which require our full attention and commitment. I would like to mention the creation of zones of peace in the Mediterranean and in the Indian Ocean, preparations for holding a world conference on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and further work on the convention against using mercenaries.

"Other questions on which we have worked together to date should not be neglected. At the top of the list is preparing a declaration on the peaceful solution of disputes. In this respect, I propose that the Coordination Bureau begin implementing the decision adopted in Delhi and set up an open working group which would continue working for a peaceful solution of disputes between the nonaligned countries.

"In the information field, we face the implementation of the program of cooperation adopted at the UNESCO General Assembly in Belgrade, as well as the completion of the work on the convention concerning emigrant workers.

"Solidarity and unity in the nonaligned countries' actions is the basis of our strength in the past. We need this now even more in order to constantly and persistently promote the cause of peace, independence and development in our world.

"Finally, we are faced with the preparations for the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau which will be held in Havana in the middle of 1982, as well as with the preparations for the forthcoming seventh summit in September of next year in Baghdad.

"Our joint actions offer us the possibility of again expressing our determination in the struggle to affirm the principles of the nonaligned policy and ally them in solving the main problems and crises in the world. This General Assembly is a good opportunity for us to demonstrate this once again," concluded Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Belize, Ecuador Join Nonaligned

LD261026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0939 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 26 September (TANJUG)--At a Non-aligned meeting which opened last night in New York at the level of foreign ministers and heads of delegations to the United Nations, Belize and Ecuador were received as fully-fledged members of the Non-aligned Movement.

Belize has so far had a special status in the Non-aligned Movement. Ecuador held an observer status ever since the Belgrade Non-aligned Conference in 1961.

The inclusion of Belize and Ecuador as fully-fledged members of the Non-aligned Movement has been assessed as further proof of the vitality and reputation of the policy of non-alignment.

The Non-aligned Movement now has 97 fully-fledged members.

Foreign Ministers View CSCE

LD252050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--At their meeting in New York today, Foreign Ministers Willibald Pahr of Austria, Nikolaos Rolandhis of Cyprus, Paavo Vayrynen of Finland, Ola Ullsten of Sweden and Josip Vrhovec of Yugoslavia exchanged views on the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. They focused on questions related to the second stage of the meeting scheduled for October 27.

The foreign ministers also discussed the possibilities and needs for further activities of the neutral and nonaligned countries on the basis of the draft final document their countries submitted to the meeting during the preceding stage of its work.

The neutral and nonaligned countries offered a meaningful and well-balanced document aimed at ensuring the continuity of the CSCE process and opening up new prospects for consolidating security and the positive development of cooperation in Europe.

The foreign ministers agreed that new efforts should be made to ensure a successful outcome of the forthcoming stage of the Madrid meeting. They also exchanged views and agreed on possible future steps along these lines.

VRHOVEC MEETS COUNTERPARTS AT UNGA SESSION

LD272342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2012 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, head of the Yugoslav delegation to the 36th regular session of the U.N. General Assembly, had talks with many foreign ministers in the past three days.

He had talks with the Federal Republic of Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Iraq's Sa'dun Hammadi, Angola's Paulo Teixeira Jurge, Spain's Perez Llorca, Tanzania's Salim Salim, Denmark's Kheld Olesen, Nicaragua's Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, and China's Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin.

In at these talks, current questions on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly session were considered and special attention was devoted to search for a way out of the worsened international political and economic situation in the world now.

Vrhovec also considered the current matters of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and the above-mentioned countries with their foreign ministers.

Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs also had talks of some length with Belgium's and Bulgaria's foreign ministers.

In his talk with Charles Ferdinand Nothomb, the Belgian foreign minister, the federal secretary drew attention to the necessity of undertaking stronger measures by Belgian authorities against the hostile activities by small groups of anti-Yugoslav terrorist emigres.

Minister Nothomb said he felt sorry for the so-far incidents and offered his assurances that the Belgian Government would no longer tolerate such activities. Both sides confirmed their interest in a further development of cooperation between the two countries.

In his talks with Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, also discussed were bilateral relations, including problems which burden them.

LIBYAN LEADER AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD271142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, arrived in Belgrade this morning on a visit to Yugoslavia.

The prominent guest from the Libyan Jamahiriyah was accorded a formal welcome with highest honors at Belgrade Airport. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was met and welcomed by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Also present at the official welcome were Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Col Gen Janko Susnjar, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other Yugoslav personalities.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, was also welcomed by ambassadors from several African countries accredited in the SFRY and a group of Libyan students studying in Yugoslavia.

Kraigher-Al-Qadhdhafi Talks

LD27?240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2130 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--In their talks here today, President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher and Libyan leader Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi discussed several concerning world issues and pointed out the negative consequences of tendencies at expanding the regions of bloc rivalry. They particularly underlined the responsibility of the big powers for the state of international relations.

The Libyan head of state arrived in Belgrade today on a brief visit to Yugoslavia.

The talks were attended by Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic and Deputy Foreign Secretary Milorad Pesic and Secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress for Foreign Affairs 'Ali Abd as-Salam at-Turayki and Secretary for Finance and Planning Musa Abu Furaywah.

Both sides laid emphasis on the need for the nonaligned countries to be more and [word indistinct] engaged in the consistent application of the policy of nonalignment and in solidifying their movement's action unity. Special attention was concentrated on the necessity to [word indistinct] our solutions acceptable by all for the Mediterranean problems.

The interlocutors also dealt enough with the current questions of relations between the developed and developing countries and with expectations from the forthcoming summit at Cancun, Mexico.

Yugoslav-Libyan bilateral cooperation was evaluated as very successful.

(?They) reached agreement on greater possibilities for bilateral cooperation between their two countries in agriculture, various economic fields, science and technology as well as in direct cooperation between Yugoslav and Libyan banks.

Kraigher Gives Luncheon

LD271506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a luncheon in honor of his guest which, in addition to the participants in the talks, was attended by Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Dusan Dragosavac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and other personalities.

Visit Ends

LD281304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG)--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan people's revolution, left Belgrade today after a friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The high-ranking guest from the Libyan Jamahiriyah was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Also present were Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Janko Sinjar, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other Yugoslav personalities.

CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD251650 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 September (TANJUG)--Prime Minister of the People's Republic of the Congo Louis-Sylvain Goma arrived here today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At Batajnica Airport, the Congolese prime minister was accorded military honors and welcomed by Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic.

Received by Kraigher

LD252130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1936 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, this afternoon in the Federation Palace received Louis-Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo. On this occasion, the Congolese prime minister conveyed cordial greetings from President Denis Sassou-Nguesso which Sergej Kraigher warmly reciprocated on behalf of the SFRY Presidency.

During the cordial friendly conversation in which Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, also took part, the desire of both countries was expressed to promote systematically their economic, scientific-technical and other cooperation, as well as their cooperation on the international plane in the implementation of the policy of nonalignment. During the conversation about the situation in southern Africa, it was stated that aggressive actions by South Africa against independent Angola also represented a threat to the independence of other countries of this sensitive region. Topical problems in other parts of Africa, as well as individual aspects of the situation in Europe, were also touched upon. The conversation also referred to other preoccupations of the nonaligned countries, especially the need to overcome the conflicts among nonaligned countries and to solve disputes in a peaceful manner. The role of the Organization of African Unity was stressed in this connection.

The talks were also attended by B.M. Ngolo, minister of public works of the Congo; L. Mann, ambassador of the Congo to Yugoslavia; Svetisalv Vucic, Yugoslav ambassador to Brazzaville, and others.

Meets Djuranovic

LD252102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1848 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Louis-Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, started their official talks this afternoon. The talks are also attended by the members of the two delegations.

The talks are being held in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation which characterize the relations between the two socialist and nonaligned countries. These relations were founded during the meetings between President Tito and President Marien Ngouabi, as well as during the visit by the president of the People's Republic of the Congo, Sassou-Nguesso, to Yugoslavia in May this year.

The prime minister of the Congo warmly spoke about the personality and work of President Tito as a statesman whose importance, he emphasized, went far beyond the borders of Yugoslavia, and whose merits, especially with regard to the nonaligned countries, were very great. "The activity of the nonaligned countries and their struggle for the preservation of peace in the world is especially important in the present tense international situation which is so badly burdened by numerous hotbeds of crisis," Goma said.

The Congolese prime minister also spoke about the domestic development and plans of the Peoples Republic of the Congo which, relying on its own possibilities, is trying to develop its economy and establish all-round economic cooperation also with Yugoslavia. He urged the greatest possible participation by Yugoslav work organizations in the implementation of the development plans of the Congo.

Djuranovic and Goma agreed that the ministers concerned should meet tomorrow in connection with these questions and examine in detail the existing projects and concrete deals which would be of mutual benefit.

The two officials will continue their talks on international and other questions of mutual interest tomorrow.

Djuranovic Gives Dinner

LD252230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1956 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a formal dinner in honor of Louis-Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, in the Palace of the Federation today. The dinner was attended by members of the Congolese prime minister's entourage and by Metod Rotar and Vuko Dragasevic, members of the Federal Executive Council; Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Lubisa Markovic, chairman of the Committee for Social Plan and Development Policy of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, and a number of other high-ranking Yugoslav personalities.

In a toast which he proposed on the occasion, Veselin Djuranovic said:

Esteemed comrade prime minister, dear visitors and friends: On behalf of the Federal Executive Council and of myself, I extend to you, comrade prime minister, and the members of your delegation expressions of heartfelt welcome and sincere pleasure at seeing you again among us. I wish you a pleasant stay in our country. We very highly value the mutual friendship between our countries and peoples. We follow with approval the efforts which the people and government of the People's Republic of the Congo are making under the leadership of the Congolese Labor Party to promote socialist development. We attach great importance to the development and promotion of comprehensive relations and cooperation between our two nonaligned countries on lasting foundations and based on mutual interest.

We well remember the talks we held 3 years ago during your first visit to Yugoslavia, and are very glad that following the successful visit to our country in May this year by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso we shall resume our exchange of views on ways of promoting economic cooperation between our countries, on topical international problems and on the role and activity of the nonaligned movement in the modern world.

Despite a number of initiatives, our economic cooperation has not yet reached a satisfactory level. I am convinced, comrade prime minister, that your visit will contribute to the promotion of concrete forms of cooperation.

The Yugoslav organizations of associated labor are ready, within the limits of what is possible, to involve themselves in the realization of economic development projects in the People's Republic of the Congo, and in this they enjoy full support from the Yugoslav Government.

The well-developed ties and cooperation between sociopolitical organizations can also make a considerable contribution to the promotion of relations between our two countries.

Comrade prime minister: We are very concerned at the serious deterioration of the international situation as a consequence of the increasingly acute confrontation and rivalry between the superpowers and the blocs, the arms race and the crisis of detente. Acute international political and economic problems are not being solved. There are frequent military interventions, and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states is threatening the independence and security of primarily small and nonaligned countries and also peace and security in the world in general.

We consider the situation in southern Africa to be very grave. The aggressive policy of the racist South African regime represents a serious threat to peace and security in this area and further afield in the world.

We most sharply condemn the aggression by the racist South African regime on independent and nonaligned Angola, and express our solidarity with the people of Angola in the defense of their national independence and sovereignty. We expect the international community to adopt the most energetic measures aimed at making the aggressor withdraw immediately from Angola.

Yugoslavia extends aid and support to the Namibian people's struggle for independence under the leadership of SWAPO as their sole legitimate representative. We consider it necessary to resolve the Namibian question without delay in keeping with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the OAU and the nonaligned meetings.

We attach exceptional importance to the need to urgently adopt concrete and complete measures aimed at resolving the world's economic problems and building the new international economic order.

The interdependence of political and economic problems and the settling of the existing crises are an integral process [words indistinct] efforts of the people who strive for peace and progress. In these conditions reliance on their own resources by the nonaligned and other developing countries acquires greater and greater significance.

The acute state of international relations calls for even greater activity by the nonaligned countries. They should constantly strengthen their unity of action on the basis of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment to which there is no alternative in the struggle to overcome the current unfavorable developments in the world.

Comrade prime minister: I am convinced that Yugoslavia and the Congo can make a considerable contribution to the realization of these goals by means of their own activities, reciprocal cooperation and cooperation with other nonaligned countries.

In conclusion, I wish to express the hope that the results of our talks, of discussions at the level of departmental ministers and of the contacts between representatives of our economies will provide broader possibilities and mark a new stage in the development of our relations and cooperation.

I raise this glass to your health, comrade prime minister, to the health of your esteemed delegation, to the happiness and prosperity of the friendly Congolese people and to the comprehensive development of Yugoslavia-Congolese relations.

Final Talks

LD262130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of the Congo are unanimous in their appraisal that the political and economic circumstances in the world have seriously deteriorated, and that such a state of affairs in international relations is primarily the consequence of the increasingly acute confrontation and competition of the great powers and blocs, the arms race and the crisis of detente. In such a dangerous and extremely tense situation, which, both sides assessed, threatens peace and security throughout the world, and to a considerable degree hampers the development of the nonaligned and other developing countries, the maximum commitment on the part of the nonaligned movement and of the entire world community is of particular importance in the renewal of the universal process of relaxation of tension which would encompass all areas in the world and all spheres of international relations. This was stated in today's final talks held in Belgrade by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Congolese Prime Minister Louis-Sylvain Goma.

Particular attention was devoted in the talks to topical events in Africa, particularly in southern Africa. It was stressed that the governments of the SFRY and the People's Republic of the Congo most severely condemn the aggressive policy of the racist regime in South Africa, which recently has threatened most directly not only the security of Angola, but also of all other neighboring African countries. Both sides also consider it necessary for full support and aid to be continued to the people of Namibia and its liberation movement, SWAPO, in the struggle for final liberation and attainment of independence.

In the exchange of opinions on the critical flashpoints in the world, there was also discussion of the situation in the Middle East. Djuranovic and Goma put forward their countries' positions regarding the method and ways of resolving the Middle East crisis, and pointed out the necessity for the most rapid, lasting and just solution possible of this question with the participation on the basis of full rights of the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Congolese prime minister briefed his host on the view taken by the People's Republic of the Congo on the situation in central Africa, especially with regard to the Chad problem. Both sides expressed the interest which the two countries have in resolving the problem of the Western Sahara in accordance with the solutions of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the conferences of the nonaligned countries.

The Yugoslav and Congolese government spokesmen feel that in today's very tense situation in the world, even greater activity on the part of the nonaligned countries is needed, as is a strengthening of their unity of action on the basis of the authentic principles of nonaligned policy. Both sides feel that all nonaligned and other developing countries have an interest in this and can contribute even more significantly to resolving the main problems of today, to maintaining peace and to equitable international cooperation.

In the course of today's exchange of opinions, which was chiefly given over to international topics, Djuranovic and Goma briefed each other on relations between the SFRY and the People's Republic of the Congo and other countries. It was stated that both countries continuously, in daily practice, confirm their readiness to cooperate on an equal basis with all countries to enrich mutual cooperation, and actively advocate the peaceful resolution of conflicts and misunderstandings between individual countries.

As an African country, prime minister Goma underlined in the talks, the People's Republic of the Congo determinedly tries to continue its mission with the aim of the fastest possible liberation of all parts of Africa, and the establishment of the peace which is necessary to the underdeveloped countries of that continent in order for them to overcome their economic backwardness and step out upon the path of more rapid and all-round economic development.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave full support to such attempts on the part of the People's Republic of the Congo and other African countries, and stressed that Yugoslavia is continuing, as it has done for decades, to offer, within the bounds of its possibilities, aid and support to the African peoples in their tireless struggle to maintain national independence, against colonialism and for the strengthening of the process of understanding and cooperation on the African Continent. And it is thus that Yugoslavia regards detente as a process which must encompass all regions of the world and spheres of international relations.

The ministers of the two countries talked in the Federation Palace in Belgrade. At the plenary meeting the two men were informed that a willingness exists on both sides to attain agreements very shortly on a considerable expansion of bilateral trade, establishment of investments and other higher and more meaningful forms of economic cooperation. It is the wish of both sides--something that will be discussed at the mixed committee session to be held soon--that long-term arrangements be provided for economic cooperation, and that Yugoslav enterprises should be involved in realizing Congolese development programs. It is reported that the government in Brazzaville is particularly interested in Yugoslav construction experts participating in road building, the construction of a number of factories for the processing industry, and apartment construction. Favorable prospects for the promotion of Yugoslav-Congolese economic relations also exist in the sphere of power engineering, telecommunications, agriculture and forestry and scientific and technical cooperation.

The talks between Djuranovic and Goma, as both delegations emphasize with satisfaction, were frank, sincere and friendly. The visit was assessed by both sides to be a new, important stimulus in the promotion of Yugoslav-Congolese relations in all spheres of bilateral cooperation.

Louis-Sylvain Goma renewed his invitation to the president of the Federal Executive Council to visit the People's Republic of the Congo, which was accepted with pleasure.

Communique Issued

LD271656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--The following joint communique was issued in Belgrade today at the end of the visit by the prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, Louis-Sylvain Goma:

At the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, the prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, Louis-Sylvain Goma, paid an official, friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 25 to 27 September 1981.

L.S. Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, accompanied by members of his entourage, visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center, paid respects to President Tito and laid flowers at his grave.

During the talks and meetings with Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, L.S. Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, delivered a message from D. Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, to the SFRY Presidency.

During the talks between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and L.S. Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, bilateral cooperation and topical international issues were discussed in detail. The two sides also exchanged information about the most important issues of their countries' development.

Satisfaction was expressed at the successful development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Congo. It was also stated that all the necessary conditions exist for their further promotion on the bases of equality, mutual benefit and mutual trust. The visit paid by the president of the People's Republic of the Congo, D. Sassou-Nguesso, to Yugoslavia in May 1981 contributed particularly to the comprehensive development of relations between the two countries.

The two sides paid particular attention to economic cooperation.

During the talks, both sides expressed their interest in the further expansion of economic cooperation in all spheres and on a long-term basis. The significance of greater involvement by Yugoslavia's economy in the realization of certain priority projects in the Congo's development plan was stressed. With this in mind, the two sides expressed their readiness to intensify cooperation, above all in the construction of roads and houses, in the production of tobacco, the exploitation of forests and the processing of timber and other raw materials found in the Congo, and in the sphere of training expert cadres. In this context, financial questions linked with the Yugoslav export of equipment and its participation in investment projects were also discussed.

In connection with the further expansion and diversification of economic cooperation, the two sides emphasized the need for thorough preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation in November this year.

Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Benoit Moundele-Ngollo, minister of public works and construction, signed the approved memorandum on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

The two sides expressed great concern at the deterioration of the international situation and at the growing tension in the world. The need was stressed for greater involvement of the international community, particularly of nonaligned countries, with a view to solving topical international economic and political problems more efficiently on the basis of the principle stemming from the UN Charter and from nonaligned policy. The need was stressed to urgently solve the existing flashpoints of crisis in the Middle East, Africa, Asia and other parts of the world.

The sides stressed the great significance and role of the nonaligned movement as an independent and irreplaceable factor in the struggle for the democratization of international relations, for equitable cooperation, peace and security in the world.

Expressing their concern at the situation in southern Africa, the two sides condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of South Africa. They confirmed their full support for SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and agreed on the need for nonaligned countries, as well as the broader international community, to take energetic measures with a view to putting pressure on South Africa to implement the UN plan on Namibia.

The two sides strongly condemned the latest aggression by the South African racist regime on the People's Republic of Angola.

Stressing the significance of the CSCE processes for the relaxation of tension and the promotion of cooperation in Europe, the sides assessed positively the activity of European nonaligned and neutral countries toward normalizing relations in Europe, which could also have a positive impact on the general situation in the world.

Stressing the interdependence of political and economic problems, the two sides pointed to the need for the international community to make greater efforts with a view to overcoming the existing gap between the developed and developing countries.

In this context they agreed that global talks on international economic cooperation for development are of primary importance. The significance of mutual cooperation among the developing countries and reliance on one's own forces was stressed as an important component in the struggle for the new international economic system and for the accelerated development of the developing countries.

The talks passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere which characterizes relations between the two nonaligned countries. An identity or similarity of views on the questions discussed was noted.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the visit and the need was stressed to continue and to intensify the dialogue and meetings at various levels, including sociopolitical organizations.

Louis-Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, thanked Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and the Yugoslav peoples for the cordial hospitality accorded him during his visit to the SFRY.

The prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo invited Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of the Congo. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be established later through diplomatic channels.

Prime Minister Departs

LD270916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0847 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--Luis-Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, left Belgrade this morning after a 2-day friendly, official visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade Airport the prominent guest from the People's Republic of the Congo was seen off by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Also present at the sendoff were Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Svetislav Vucic, SFRY ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo; Nikola Cicanovic, adviser on foreign political issues to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and other Yugoslav personalities.

Also present at the sendoff were a number of ambassadors from African countries accredited to Belgrade.

LJUBICIC ADDRESSES CELEBRATION AT STOLICE

LD261226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1754 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Stolice, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--In this jubilee year, when our nations and nationalities celebrate the 40th anniversary of the uprising and the socialist revolution and when we look back with pride on those heroic days, we meet today to mark another important and I would say crucial, historic moment in 1941, the year of the uprising and our liberation war as a whole--the 40th anniversary of the military-political consultative meeting at Stolice, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for national defense, stated in his speech at the celebration at Stolice.

In 1941, Ljubicic went on, Comrade Tito as an example to others raised the flag high and showed that one can successfully struggle against and resist the enemy in defense of the great ideals of freedom regardless of the enemy's superiority.

Thanks to the Yugoslav Communist Party, the year 1941, instead of being the year of defeat and collapse, became the year of glory and pride and also the beginning of the rebirth of our nations. That was the time when we had to choose which path to follow: the road of enslavement and annihilation or the road of fighting, rifle in hand, for honor and freedom fit for the life of man.

Over 35 years ago our nations and nationalities paid the heaviest price for the victory over the forces of tyranny and darkness--the lives of 1.7 million of their people, of whom 300,000 fell in battle for freedom, and hundreds of thousands in places of execution, in Nazi camps and in prisons in the country and throughout Europe. Our nations and nationalities know how to value their independence and freedom, because they paid dearly for them. This is why throughout the whole postwar period Yugoslavia has made and continues to make enormous efforts for the preservation of peace in the world as a prerequisite for prosperity and human progress.

Just as we waged an authentic liberation war and revolution, so throughout the postwar period of the building of our society we followed our own road, which was mapped out by the League of Communists and Comrade Tito. We have built and are building our society on socialist foundations where everything is subordinated to man, his creativity and his future.

When we look back, we may say that during the past 35 years of peaceful socialist building our country has achieved enormous results in political, economic, industrial and cultural fields. Every one of our regions, towns, villages, the whole of our community have all changed their appearance. I do not think that we talk enough about these successes. We tend to forget what our country looked like at one time, where we started and how far we have come. In that way we, at times, unwittingly help those forces which have a negative and petty critical attitude to our development and the results of our development, Nikola Ljubicic said.

Though we wish to develop even faster, it should be stressed that Yugoslavia's economic development has been faster than in a number of developed and developing countries.

In the field of industrial production our country occupies a prominent place on the world list of producers of individual products. The list of our industrial products is a long one, which proves that with regard to technical equipment our industry has reached the world industries and is capable of selling nearly all of its products on the world market.

The development of the light industry enabled us a long time ago to take our place among the producers of mass consumption goods of every kind and of the highest quality, so that we not only meet our own needs at home, but are also important exporters of such goods.

We have also achieved high yields in agricultural production. These yields are drawing nearer and nearer to the highest average yields in the world, which represents a great recognition for our science in the field of agriculture.

In the tourist economy as well we are achieving increasingly significant results.

The rapid material development in our country has provided a significant basis for progress in other spheres of life and work. This has created the conditions for the attainment of one of the most important goals of socialism--free and comprehensive development of human personality.

In the search for its own solutions, Ljubicic stresses, our revolution, during the struggle for socialism, paved the way to self-management as the basis of the country's socioeconomic and political order. We built and developed our own sociopolitical system, which created the conditions for firm brotherhood and unity and togetherness on new foundations, on equality. On the other hand, all this enabled the working man to play an ever more important role in decisionmaking and in the use of the resources which he himself creates.

Our important postwar achievements include the creation and building of strong armed forces and the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, which represents a guarantee of peace and socialist construction.

However, apart from great overall successes, especially in our economic development, we also have serious difficulties. This is the consequence of deeper crises and disruptions in the world economy, and of our own shortcomings.

Ljubicic emphasized that the seriousness of the world situation and the present political moment demands from the country's communists, especially those in leading positions, more efficacious and concrete activity in order to implement the conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Presidency concerning the implementation of our stabilization policy, above all as regards the solution on problems which affect the conditions of economic operations and the regulation of the market.

In the implementation of conclusions and decisions, we must not just emphasize the complexity of the economic situation. Everyone everywhere, within the framework of his competence and his job, must resolutely and concretely embark on the struggle to implement the conclusions. This means that we must all work more, increase productivity, produce more economically, save more and reduce excessive consumption everywhere. In today's world, countries far more developed than we are carry out measures of rigorous saving and limitation of imports and encourage production and exports.

We welcome the fact that agreement-making and the associating of labor and resources are being increasingly affirmed in practice. I think that this practice should be supported by all. This is the way to strengthen our economic power; this is the way to strengthen our togetherness.

Where there is still isolation within narrow limits and frameworks there is squandering of the already meager reproduction resources and doubling of capacities. There is uneconomical and expensive production and unnecessary indebtedness abroad, Ljubicic emphasized.

The isolation within a narrow framework not only weakens our country's economic power, it also weakens its defensive and protective resistance.

Yugoslavia has been and must remain a united community of nations and nationalities in which economic and market trends must freely circulate in order to strengthen and develop more quickly both its parts and the community as a whole. Only in this way will we be economically and defensively strong and capable of coping with any trials, Ljubicic added.

In economic policy, we must guard against partial and short-lived solutions. We must strive for a policy of long-term and system-linked solutions which introduce stability in the trends of the socioeconomic development--in production, distribution and consumption. Realistic social plans must be the basis of our economic policy.

The strategy of our future development must be directed toward our own forces--production, raw materials, energy and so on. We must use our own scientific and technical potential more. However, I do not mean that we must isolate ourselves and not use what can accelerate our development.

I consider that it is very important for the strengthening of our economic potential and the implementation economic stabilization to develop and increase everywhere the volume of agricultural production, especially in the hilly areas. Developing these areas is important in a number of ways, not only as a source of food, which is (?important) for strategic reasons, but also for the defense of the country.

The struggle to implement the stands and conclusions of our presidencies cannot be waged solely by resolutions. It must be waged everywhere by concrete and resolute actions, above all by the efforts of the League of Communists, and by including all self-managing organs and working people in the struggle.

We fought in the last war in the hope that that would be the final war that freedom-loving mankind would have to fight for its existence, Nikola Ljubicic said. This is how it once appeared.

Unfortunately, those hopes have been betrayed and today the world is again concerned about its existence. There are many reasons for this. Above all, the world, especially Europe, rests on enormous stockpiles of the most modern traditional and nuclear weapons. There are enough weapons to kill each inhabitant of this planet many times over.

Although the situation is complicated and full of dangers to peace, one can still hear militant statements which intensify the already grave international situation.

The struggle for prestige continues, while the arms race is assuming ever greater proportions. This situation is leading to an ever increasing mistrust between great states and blocs.

Therefore, it is not possible to live peacefully in a world where, apart from already existing enormous quantities of arms and explosives, there is talk of producing new and still more murderous rocket systems; where there is a tendency to establish new military bases; where military units for prompt intervention are being created; and where military power is being demonstrated and used as a threat to small countries and peoples.

You see, military maneuvers in which over a 100,000 soldiers participated have hardly finished when already other maneuvers involving over 250,000 people have started in the area from Norway to Turkey. Such a demonstration of military might is increasing the already high temperature of international relations.

It is well-known that war is being waged in several parts of the world and that there is destruction and death. All this shows that the present military, political situation is complex and that its further development is full of uncertainties.

Thus we have the paradox that now in the 20th century, the world is arming itself and people are fighting and dying in one part of our planet, while an enormous number of people, including women and children, live in poverty and are dying of hunger in another part of the planet.

Due to such complicated and complex military-political conditions in the world, all progressive countries--especially nonaligned countries--are justly raising their voices and warning that it is high time to stop the arms race and to start negotiations.

In the Nonalignment Movement, our country has always supported all those who struggle for freedom and independence. It has always advocated the universality of detente, of disarmament and of finding ways to solve crises and eliminate hotbeds that threaten world peace. Consistent with this stance and commitment, our country is against the deployment of missile systems throughout Europe. We are aware that this does not contribute to peace, but increases even more the mistrust among nations, Nikola Ljubicic said in his speech at Stolice.

However, because no one today can be sure of not being exposed to pressure or to the malestrom of armed conflict, we must prepare for our country's defense. This is why we adopted Tito's strategy of relying on our own forces, the strategy of organizing all people so that our people defend their freedom and independence through their armed forces.

We are aware that we can be certain that no one will be able to threaten our freedom, state and territorial integrity only if we are sufficiently strong. Our strength is based on the system of armed people, a system which proved this strength during 4 years of the national liberation struggle and revolution.

By its consistent policy in the struggle for peace, Yugoslavia has gained a great reputation in the world. However, there are those who do not love such a socialist self-managing Yugoslavia. There have been and there will be in future attempts by external and internal hostile groups and individuals to plot and undermine the foundations of our revolution.

Under the leadership of the League of Communists, our nations and nationalities have always resolutely reacted to all such attempts and to all counterrevolutionary provocations. We reacted in the same way to the latest events in Kosovo. As you see, the enemy was wrong in his assessment this time, too, Ljubicic emphasized.

The hostile and counterrevolutionary forces must know that the revolution which had its Stolice, Uzice, Bihac and Jajce, where great strategic decisions were made about the development of revolution, which had the contours of new authority and federal system of Yugoslavia already visible, and which won battles for itself on the Neretva, Sutjeska and other places, cannot be threatened today. Our people already shed enough blood during the last war when they were creating a new Yugoslavia, brotherhood, unity and a better life for our working man. They will not allow anyone to play with our achievements. "On our long road there were difficulties and holdups, obstacles put in front of us by others and errors we committed. However, essentially this road was and remained correct and shiny," Comrade Tito said.

Carrying out Tito's policy of the struggle for peace, Yugoslavia wants good relations with all--especially with neighbouring countries. It is well-known that the Yugoslav nations and nationalities will not threaten anyone, but that we will not allow anyone to threaten our freedom, peace, independence and state and territorial integrity. We shall develop good relations with all those countries which will respect our principles, Nikola Ljubicic observed.

Our socialist society is humane and sometimes too tolerant. However, everyone should know that we shall not allow anyone to plot and undermine the foundations of our togetherness or to be the fifth column of foreign reactionary forces which do not like Yugoslavia. We must also not allow this for the sake of those who are not among us, who sacrificed their lives for freedom, for Tito's Yugoslavia.

In the elimination of hostile activity and attempts to undermine the foundations of our revolution, we must still more resolutely settle accounts with all phenomena of liberalism, dogmatism and nationalism. It is necessary to energetically eliminate all that creates cracks in the development of our society, such as disorder, idleness and irresponsibility.

The situation in the world and in the country demands that we all have a greater sense for agreement-making and togetherness.

The political force which should and must solve all other political and social forces in the struggle for economic stabilization, for the strengthening of brotherhood and unity and for our firmer togetherness is the League of Communists. This is why the enemies have and will try to paralyze the League of Communists and its action and cohesive force in order to create room for their destructive actions. Therefore it must be clear to all of us that without a firm and united League of Communists, without its resolute ideological action, there is no firm and stable Yugoslav community.

Through the fire of the national liberation war and revolution, as well as through the postwar construction, the Yugoslav nations and nationalities created values which must be further strengthened and developed, but which must also be resolutely preserved and defended, Nikola Ljubicic emphasized.

Our entire postwar development and all our successes are inseparably linked with the historical and great revolutionary work and name of Comrade Tito. This is why we feel even more sad, on the 40th anniversary of the Stolice consultations, that Comrade Tito is not with us here today. He was a man who made the history of our nations and nationalities richer and more meaningful for socialism and self-management, an unsurpassable architect of peace and understanding, a farsighted statesman, an outstanding military leader and the most outstanding personality of the contemporary communist and worker's movement.

There should be no doubt that in future we will continue to follow Tito's road in the construction of the country and in the preservation of Tito's Yugoslavia, said Nikola Ljubicic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and federal secretary for national defense, in conclusion.

We had difficulties in the past and we have them today, just as in the rest of the world. However, the essential thing is that we have never given in to these difficulties. Led by the LCY, we have always had faith in our own forces and possibilities to master all difficulties. The working class and the working people of our country can therefore be proud of their great work -- the socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

Long live our Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia!

PAPER CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICY

AU251135 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 25 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In its commentary entitled "The Importance of the Market" POLITIKA EKSPRES discusses the significance and effectiveness of a number of accompanying documents that are being prepared for next year, in addition to the resolution [on the country's socioeconomic development], and are mainly aimed at promoting economic stabilization. Although this time the activity in this connection has been initiated in good time, a cause for concern is the fact that in solving the country's key problems and difficulties, the government is not proceeding from the causes of instability but is instead trying to neutralize our economic troubles with superficial measures, POLITIKA EKSPRES says. Exports and prices are the country's key problems. The failure to implement accords and agreements represents the greatest difficulty, the POLITIKA EKSPRES journalist points out and asks: How does the Federal Executive Council plan to reduce these troubles?

The economic difficulties awaiting us in the coming months and years are not as alarming as the realization of the fact that the Federal Executive Council has no program to stabilize the market but is instead reconciling itself with the market's instability, something that is confirmed among other things also by the intention to continue direct price controls. An even larger gap between conclusions and Yugoslavia's economic reality is inevitably in store for us in the coming period.

BRIEFS

ZARKOVIC RALLY ADDRESS -- Mt Ucka, 27 Sep (TANJUG) -- A magnificent mass rally is being held on Mt Ucka to mark the jubilee of the uprising and the revolution, the 38th anniversary of the joining of Istria and other parts with the motherland and festive inauguration of the Ucka Tunnel. Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, addressed over 15,000 citizens and working people from the area of Rijeka communities, of municipalities and guests from all over the country. By symbolically cutting the tape, Vidoje Zarkovic opened for traffic the Ucka Tunnel with the adjoining roads. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 27 Sep 81 LD]